BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,472 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
L. PARRAMATTA.	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	8th Sept.
M. CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	15th ,,
				Friday.
L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	25th Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.
L. VALETTA	4908	1000	J. Orman	9th ,,
M. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
L. TASMANIA	4488	800	R. B. Haselwood	23rd ,,
—ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	30th ,,
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th Nov.
M. ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	13th ,,
L. CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	20th ,,
—GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	27th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	18th Sept.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	2nd Oct.
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart	16th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 3, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Oct.	1885.
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Nov.	,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO *MARSEILLES AND GLASGOW.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3410	480	Wm. Young	6th Oct.

* Can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s. s. PERSIA	3317	450	R. Hutchison	20th Oct.
s. s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russel	6th Nov.
s. s. ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig	14th ,,
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothly	28th ,,
s. s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Blight	12th Dec.

KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	
s. s.* ARMENIA	3395	480	Geo. H. Read	26th Sept.

* Will leave Bombay for Karachi about 13th Sept.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 27, 1885. Agents.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

WITH reference to the advertisement dated the 14th of May, 1885, and published in the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette*, and *Akbar-i-Sodagur* to the effect that MR. ARDESHIR MEHRBAN ERANEE'S Title Deeds of his several properties therein described were with Mr. GODREJ MEHRBAN for safe custody.—Notice is hereby given that the said Mr. Godraj Mehrban has this day delivered to me all the said Title Deeds and Documents relating to the said several properties.—Dated this 3rd day of September, 1885.

KHODABANDA RUSTOM ERANEE,
Substituted Attorney for Mr. Ardeshir Mehrban Eranee.

NOTIFICATION.

SEALED TENDERS, which should be addressed to, and reach, the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, on or before the 1st October, 1885, are invited for supplying the Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay, with one thousand copies of a Devanagari SCHOOL-ROOM MAP OF EUROPE.

Information regarding the specific conditions or terms of the contract can be obtained from the undersigned.

The right of rejecting the lowest or any tender is reserved.

N. V. BAPAT, Curator,
Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay, 28th Aug. 1885.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 32, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September, at 1. p.m., for the disposal of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts, together with the Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
4. And such other business as the Chairman may bring forward.

BENN ASHLEY & CO.,
Secretaries & Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th September, 1885, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on Monday, 7th September, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th September, at noon.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th September, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th September, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares.* Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India rubber Washer, complete.

	Cash price. Rs.	a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—		
No. 000 Half gallon size	7	8
Wicker covered	9	8
,, 00 One and a half gallon size	9	0
Wicker covered	12	8
,, 0 Two and a half gallon size	12	8
Wicker covered	14	8
,, 1 Three and a half gallon size	17	8
Wicker covered	20	0
,, 2 Five gallon size	24	8
Wicker covered	27	0
,, 3 Six ,,	30	0
PocketFilter (no Traveller should be without one.)	35	0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS,

IMPORTED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited.

TARASP WATER.

ALKALINE, GASEOUS, RESOLVENT AND APERIENT.

Recommended by the most eminent Practitioners.

WE submit an extract from a letter received by us from an eminent Bombay Medical Man :—

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the Tarasp Mineral Water. I am well acquainted with the virtue of the Lucius Quelle Tarasp waters, having previously derived much benefit from the said waters whilst resident at Tarasp a year ago. The importance of these waters will be a great boon to the people of Bombay."

Per quart bottle, Rs. 0-14; per doz., Rs. 9-0.

The Company also have always a large stock of the following :—

		Rs.	a
Æsculap Water (Hungarian). A palatable Aperient, pints		1	0
Bourboule Alterative		1	4
Carlsbad. Alkaline, Purgative,	quarts.	1	4
,, Salts (Karlsbades Sprudelsalz) in solution	per bot.	1	12
Contrexville Water	litre size	1	0
Friedrichshaller, Aperient, Saline, pts 12 as.	qts.	1	4
Hunyadi Janos, Saline, Purgative, pts. 14 as,	qts.	1	4
Pullna, Saline, Purgative	quarts	1	4
Vichy, Alkaline, Gaseous	quarts	0	12
Marienbader	quarts	1	4
Victoria, Saline, Purgative	quarts	1	4

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE PERAMBULATORS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

GUARANTEED DEBENTURE LOAN, 1885.

The Calcutta Port Improvement Act, V of 1870 (B.C.), and the amending Acts, and the Act to enable the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta to construct Docks at Kidderpore, Act II (B.C.) of 1885. Issue of seventy-five lakhs of Rupees, 4½ per cent. debentures, having a currency of not less than forty years. Interest guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council until such time as the loan is repaid.

TENDERS are invited for a LOAN of SEVENTY-FIVE LAKHS OF RUPEES at 4½ per cent. interest upon debentures to be issued under the provisions of Act II (B. C.) of 1885 to provide for the construction, equipment, maintenance, and management of the docks at Kidderpore, such loan having been sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd July, 1885, Part I, page 717, the payment of interest thereon being secured by the guarantee of the Secretary of State for India in Council until such time as the loan is repaid.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be desired, made payable to order and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July at the office of the Port Commissioners upon presentation of the debentures. Twenty-five per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on 1st October, 25 per cent. on 1st November, and the balance on 1st December. 1885, into the Bank of Bengal. Any allotment may, however, be paid in full at the option of the tenderer upon receipt of letter of allotment, and interest will run on such payments from the date of the Bank's receipts. The Bank of Bengal's receipts for the payments should be forwarded to the Port Commissioners, who, upon the receipt of the acknowledgment for the final instalment, will issue the debentures for the amount allotted in such sums as the holders of the receipts may desire. Arrangements will be made, if required, to enface debentures issued under this loan for payment of interest in England by drafts on India.

Tenders in the prescribed form should be filled up and forwarded in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Dock Loan, 1885," to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before noon of Wednesday, the sixteenth day of September 1885, accompanied by either Government Promissory Notes equal in value to, or a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for, 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment after being made is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in or towards payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debenture can be seen at the office of the Secretary. A separate tender must be made for each rate.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.
Port Commissioners' Office, dated 23rd July, 1885.

TREACHER & CO. LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
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MEDICINE CHESTS,
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

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Of Each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

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COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,

WHOLESALE DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ENGLISH AND FOREIGN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PROPRIETARY ARTICLES, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, CHEMICAL APPARATUSES, SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, &c.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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THE Company's long experience in business enables them to offer Pharmaceutical Preparations of a class unsurpassed for excellence and reliability, and at moderate price.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE ACCURATELY PREPARED, THEIR DISPENSING DEPARTMENT AND LABORATORY BEING UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF QUALIFIED EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS carefully and promptly executed. PRIVATE and CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES, HOSPITALS and WHOLESALE BUYERS can secure a liberal discount by purchasing their supply from this Company.

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MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

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OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

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DAMASK TABLE LINEN,

IMPORTED FROM THE BEST IRISH MANUFACTURERS.

TOILET COVERS, TOWELS, BEDDING, &c.

THORPE AND CO.

Super Double Damask Table Cloths.
2¼ yards by 2, from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 10-8 each.
2½ yards by 3, ,, Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 20-0 ,,
Table Napkins.
From Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 18-8 per dozen.
Round or Square Doyleys.
Rs. 6 per dozen.
Superior Double Damask, cut by the yard to suit the largest Tables, recommended to Messes, &c.
Rs. 7-8 per yard.
Toilet Covers, Best Marcelled Fringed.
Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-4 each.
Barnsley Huckaback Towelling.
Rs. 15 per dozen.
Unbleached Barnsley Huckaback Towels.
Rs. 10-8 per dozen.
Real White Turkish Towels.
Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 30 per dozen.
Real Brown Turkish Towels.
Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 30 per dozen.
Horrocks's Best Twilled Sheets.
Single Sheets, Rs. 9-8 per pair.
Double Sheets, full size, Rs. 12-8 per pair.
English Pillows.
Eider Down, Feather, Horse Hair.
Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 9-8 each.
Real Whitney Blankets, Scarlet or White.
Rs. 16-8 to Rs. 24 per pair.
Infant's Blankets, Bound Pink or Blue Silk.
Rs. 10-8 per pair.
Artic Eider Down Quilts.
Rs. 25 to Rs. 30.
Traveller's Resai.
Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 7-8.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
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SILVER LEVER WATCHES GUARANTEED 2 YEARS.

Crystal face, compensated balance full jewelled Keyless Lever.
RS. 50.

Hunting Case, compensated balance, full jewelled.
RS. 60.

Thoroughly reliable time-keeping lever Watches in silver cases cannot be had for less. We can introduce into the market supposed Lever Watches in silver cases at Rs. 15 as startling novelties; but experience has taught us that these watches can only have a transient existence, causing serious disappointment and worry to the purchaser with the result of seriously damaging our reputation.

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MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS,

READY HEMMED
WASHED FOR USE.

		Rs.	A.
Fine White Cambric	doz.	6	0
Pure Irish Cambric, very thin	,,	10	0
Superfine Hairline or Tape Borders	,,	13	8
Extra Superfine, very soft	,,	15	0
Superfine Irish Cambric Hand Hemstitched for Ladies or Gent's use, thin extra soft, French finish	,,	16	0
	,,	18	0
	,,	20	0

		Rs.	A.
Fine Lawn, Coloured Borders	doz.	6	0
Superfine Irish Cambric, Fancy Printed Border, the latest designs	,,	12	0
	,,	16	0
Superfine Irish Cambric, Hand Hemstitched, the latest designs in Fancy Printed Borders, very choice goods	,,	12	0
	,,	24	0
	,,	28	0

SPECIAL CASH or V. P. P. TERMS.—No charge for packing, and 12½ per cent. discount.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL. } BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

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THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

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Sectional Paper
Sundries.

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Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
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Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
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Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
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Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
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Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
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Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells,
Gold Leaf.

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⁂ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
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STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE
(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
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CHOLERA PILLS CERTIFICATES.

LAHORE, BLOSSOMVILLE, 22nd April 1882.

T. COTTER, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your valuable Cholera Pills. Last year I cured my wife, child and a servant. I did not call in a Doctor, but gave your pills with confidence and without hesitation; I had so much faith in them.

Your pills have done a great deal of good locally, and I would like to see them receive a universal circulation for the benefit of the thousands who perish for want of a specific.

I remain, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,
ALEX. LEMMON,
Govt. Tele. Dept.
LAHORE, 22nd April 1882.

To
MR. COTTER.

DEAR SIR,—We have tried your famous Pills and Mixture for the "Cholera" disease; it is the only medicine as far as to my knowledge the best remedy for this disease in the world. Besides ourselves and family we gave to several others, and the result has proved successful; and we hope that this remedy will be known over the whole world, as we strongly recommend it.

Yours truly,
L. MUHEE LAL & SON
LAHORE, 23rd April 1882.

To
T. H. COTTER, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I am much thankful for your being liberal in giving your valuable Pills to my wife while she was attacked with cholera in July last, and glad to say that she recovered well within three days. Wishing you every success.

Yours truly,
S. HORMUSJEE.

AGENTS {
JAMSETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir, Jullundur, and Delhi.
MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa.
EDULJI & Co., Lucknow.
J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad.
DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.
JEHANGIR KARANEE, Bookseller, Fort, Parsee Bazar, Bombay.
BYRAMJI BEZONJI & Co., No. 1, Sassoon Building, opposite the Mint, Bombay.

Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 7TH.

POPULAR CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
BYCULLA SCHOOL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

PROGRAMME.

1. Kinder Garten Recitation ......"When I'm a Man"
Children of the School.
2. Song..........."Carrier John" ..... Pinsuti.
Miss Kelly.
3. Song ...."The Last Watch". Pinsuti.
Dr. Moscardi Breganza.
4. Pianoforte Solo ...."Das Spinnlied."
Miss Ellaby.
5. Song.
Captain Dixon.
6. Recitation ......"The charge of the Light Brigade."
Miss Fenemore.
7. Song ...."Caller Herring."
Miss Kelly.
8. Glee arranged by Mr. Shepherd.

Commence at half-past five.
Entrance, Re. 1; a few Reserved Seats, Rs. 2; Children half price.
Plan of Reserved Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

S.S. "WERNETH HALL" ARRIVED 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1885.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts will be delivered into consignees' boats and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th September, 1885.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "ARMENIA" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 7th September, 1885.

NOTICE.

THE whole of the valuable and extensive GARDEN belonging to H. E. the HON'BLE A. HARDINGE, Commander-in-Chief, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Poona on the 17th, 18th and 19th September, commencing at 7-30 a.m. each day. The garden consists of uncommon roses, palms, ferns, ornamental and foliage plants, orchids, &c.

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers and General Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, on account of the GUNNESH CHATURTHI, and on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, for the PARSI NEW YEAR'S DAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th September, 1885.

FOR SALE.

THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile strength about 540lbs. square inch. Crushing strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.

WARDEN & CO.

Meadow-street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

CHUBB'S
PATENT SAFES, MOST SECURE AGAINST FIRE AND THIEF.

Sizes	22,	24,	26,	28,	31,	34,
Price Rs.	183-12,	213-12,	251-4,	288-12,	356-4,	397-8

and 38 inches.
and 480-0 each.

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
7, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION.

AGREEABLE AND DIGESTIBLE.

PREPARED with the finest Cod Oil. Both the taste and smell of the oil are completely disguised and rendered palatable and easy of digestion by enfeebled persons and young children.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE PERSEVERANCE FLOUR MILLS AND IRON FOUNDERY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the six months ending 30th June, 1885, at the rate of RUPEES FIVE per Share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No 27, Meadow-street, Fort, from THURSDAY, the 10th instant, to those Shareholders whose names will stand on the Registered Book of the Company on the 7th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NUSSERWANJEE DADABHOY KATRUCK,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

4th September, 1885.

THE BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE Co., LD.
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of September, 1885, at 4 p.m., for the purpose (if the Shareholders approved) of passing such Extraordinary Resolution or Resolutions as may be necessary to empower the Liquidator to effect a compromise with the purchase of the Company's outstanding debts; and to effect any other compromises he may find necessary pursuant to Section 202 of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882.

CHAS. H. B. FORBES, Liquidator.
Bombay Livery Stable Co., Ld., in Liquidation.

Bombay, 7th September, 1885.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company held on the 2nd September, 1885, the following calls were made payable at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

1st Call of Rs. 500 per Share payable on the 21st September, 1885.

and

2nd or final call of Rs. 500 per Share payable on the 21st October 1885.

After which date, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid calls.

Rebate at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be allowed on all calls paid before due dates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND & Co.,
Agents.

5th September, 1885.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, Kalikat-street, Mody Bay, on MONDAY, the 14th September, 1885, at 3 p. m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire under Clause 93 of the Articles of Association of the Company.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To confirm and approve of the agreements made between Mr. Premchund Roychund of the one part and the Bombay Electrical Company, Limited, of the other part.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND & Co.,
Agents.

5th September, 1885.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A VERY DESIRABLE FLOOR in Apollo Street, Fort, for an Office. Rent Rs. 75 only. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby-row.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 11-30 a.m. by the Commissariat Store-keeper-General at Bombay and at 12 noon by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Poona and Ahmedabad on WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, for the supply of 12 lacs pounds of HAY in ready-pressed bales of 80, 150 and 200, each to be supplied within 10 days from date of orders.

Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above officers.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
Commissariat Storekeeper General.

Commt. Storekeeper Gl's. Office, Bombay, 4th Sept. 1885.

NOTICE TO THE CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for supplying CUT TEAKWOOD SCANTLINGS for the roof of the Poona Cantonment Markets.

The list of the Scantlings can be seen, and the necessary information obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

The aggregate quantity of the Timber to be supplied in three months from the date of acceptance of the Tender is, 6,928 cubic feet.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 12 noon on THURSDAY, the 1st October, 1885.

The amount of earnest-money required to accompany each Tender is Rs. 700, which will be considered as deposit in case of the Tender being accepted.

The Cantonment Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender and no reason will be given for the acceptance or rejection of any Tender.

CECIL LATOUCHE, Colonel,
Secretary Cantonment Committee, Poona.

Poona, 5th September, 1885.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high-class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22 0	2 8
Do. No. 1	19 0	2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 1	18 0	2 0
PASHAS No. 1	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 2	18 0	2 0
NONPAREIL	15 0	1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
PREMIERS	27 0	3 0
REGALIA	24 0	2 12
LONDRES	22 0	2 8
FAVORITAS	20 0	2 4
PRINCIPES	18 0	2 0
CONCHAS	18 0	2 0

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET,
BOMBAY.

ATMARAM SAGOON & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, KALKADEVI ROAD,
NEW BOOKS.—TERMS CASH.
BOOKS ON MATHEMATICS AND GENERAL SCIENCE.

	Rs.	a.
Airy's Theory of Optics	3	4
Besants' Geometrical Conic Sections	2	4
Do. Elementary Hydrostatics	2	0
Byrne's Duel Arithmetic	7	0
Do. Essential of Practical Mechanics	4	8
Bruhn's New Manual of Logarithms	4	0
Chambers's Mathematical Tables	2	4
Do. Practical Mathematics, Re. 1-12; Key	1	12
Colenso's Euclid with Key	3	4
Do. Shilling Arithmetic with Answers	0	12
Galbraith's Plane Trigonometry Re. 1-4; Mechanics	1	12
Do. Optics, Re. 1-4; Hydrostatics	1	12
Goodwin's Principles of Mechanics, (Text-book of Science)	1	12
Do. Problems and Examples of Mathematics	2	8
Do. Solutions of do. do.	4	8
Do. Statics	1	8
Griffin's Algebra and Trigonometry (Text-book of Science)	1	12
Gray's Arithmetic	0	7
Hann's Elementary Mechanics	3	8
Key to Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry	1	8
Merrifield's Technical Arithmetic (T.B.S.)	1	12
Newton's Principia, First three Sections, &c., by Main	2	0
Parkinson's Elementary Mechanics	4	12
Do. Treatise on Optics	5	4
Pott's Euclid—Book I. 8 as. Book I. to III., Re. 1-4; Book I. to IV.	1	8
Puckle's Conic Section	3	12
Smith's (Hambin) Algebra Re. 1-8; Trigonometry	2	4
Smith's Hydrostatics, Re. 1-8; and Key	3	0
Do. Geometry Re. 1-12; Statics Re. 1-8 and Key	3	0
Smith's Arithmetic, Re. 1-12 and Key	4	8
Do. (Bernard) Shilling Arithmetic with Answers	0	12
Tate's Exercises on Mechanics, Re. 1-4; Key	1	12
Do. Differential and Integral Calculus	2	4
Tait and Steele's Dynamics	6	0
Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners	1	4
Do. Examples of Analytical Geometry	2	0
Euclid for Schools and Colleges, Re. 1-12 and Key	3	4
Huxley's Elementary Physiology	2	4
Johnston's Chemistry of Common Life	3	12
Lockyer's Astronomy	2	12
Miller's Elements of Chemistry:—		
Vol. I. Chemical Physics	8	0
Vol. III. Organic Chemistry	15	12
Noad's Text-book of Electricity	6	4
Roscoe and Schorlemmer's Treatise on Chemistry Vol. II. P. I. and II Metals	18	0
Arithmetic (Technical) by Merrifield	1	12
Electricity and Magnetism by Jenkin	1	12
Electro-metallurgy, by Gore	3	0
Heat (Theory of) by Maxwell	1	12
Telegraphy by Preece	1	12
Metals by Bloxam	2	8
Astronomy, by R. H. Ball	3	0
Thompson's Electricity and Magnetism	2	4
Thorp's Chemical Problems and Key	1	0
Urquhart's Electric Light	3	12
Wilson's Inorganic Chemistry	2	0

WEALE'S SERIES.

	Rs.	a.
Architecture Design, by Garbett	1	0
Art of Building, by Dobson	1	0
Acoustic of Public Buildings, by T. R. Smith	0	12
Analytical Geometry and Conic Sections, by Hann	1	0
Algebra, by Haddon Re. 1 and Key	0	12
Astronomy, by Main	0	12
Brass-founder's Manual, by Grahams	1	4
Brick and Tile-making, by Dobson	1	8
Chemistry, by Prof. Fownes	0	8
Arches, Piers, etc., by Bland	0	12
Couch Building, by Burgess	1	4
Clocks, Watches, and Bells, by Beckett	2	4
Coal and Coal Mining, by Smyth	1	12
Cottage Buildings, by Allen	0	12
Descriptive Geometry, by Heather	1	0
Domestic Medicine, by Gooding	1	0
Complete Measurer, by Horton	2	0
Engineer's Guide to Royal & Mercantile Navies	1	8
Erection of Dwelling Houses, by S. H. Brooks	1	8
Grammar of Colouring	1	8
Gas Works, etc., by Hughes	1	12
Goldsmith's Hand-book, by E Gee	1	8
Hints to Young Architects	1	12
Locomotive Engines, by Dempsey	1	8
Magnetism, by Harris	1	12
Management of Health, by Baird	0	8
Masonry and Stone-cutting, by Dobson	1	4
Mathematical Instruments, by Heather	0	12
Mechanics, by Tomlinson	0	12
Mensuration, by Baker	0	12
Modern Workshop Practice, by J. Winton	1	8
Perspective, by G. Pyne	1	0
River and Torrents	2	8
Roads and Streets, by Law and Clark	2	4
Roofs for Public and Private Buildings	0	12
Silver-smith's Hand-book, by E Gee	1	8
Steam-Engine, by Baker	0	12
Telegraphy, by Bond	1	8
Warming and Ventilation	1	8
Water Works, by Hughes	2	0

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

LADIES' TRAVELLING CASES in Stout Block Tin, Oak-grained, 27 inches. Rs. 30.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

RIDING HORSES WANTED. Address, with full details, G. C. WHITWORTH, Godhra.

COLLETT & COMPANY, Limited, Medows Street, Fort, Chemists, Druggists and General Merchants. Prices very moderate. Medical advice free from 1 to 3 P.M.

WANTED a GALLOWAY or a PONY, broken to saddle, up to weight, free from vice, and sound. Apply to J. F. LALLEE, Veterinary Surgeon, Breach Candy Road, Girgaum.

BEST, cheapest House in Bombay for Gold, Silver Jewellery, Phulkaris, Persian Carpets, Indian shawls, Bukhara stone, Necklace (a New Novelty.)—Herjimull & Co., Rampart-row, Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO., WINE and SPIRIT IMPORTERS. Price-list on application.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 28 per case of 8 dozen pints. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED, a good MULE and FRAME FITTER for two or three months. Address H. B., *Bombay Gazette*.

FRILLINGS, FRILLINGS, from anna 1 per yard. Laces from 1 anna 6 pies. Parasols Lined and Laced, from Rs. 2-2. Other Ladies' requisites very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

JAMS, &c.—Red Currant Jelly, Black Currant Jelly, Marmalade, Strawberry, and Raspberry Jam, Apple Jam, &c.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

WANTED, small SHOP or GROUND-FLOOR ROOM, in good business situation, Rampart, Hornby-road, &c. Offers with price "R," at this paper.

50 PER CENTS. saving is got in our Coal and Wood Stoves, which are excellent in workmanship and greatly economical. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 200. At STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists and Druggists, Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London. Medical advice free.

AT Ootacamund, Neilgherries Hills, for Sale "Longwood Hotel." For particulars apply to the PROPRIETRESS.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

DRESSES, DRESSES, neat and fashionably made. General satisfaction expressed by Patrons. —Mrs. COULSON, Boree-bunder.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

PHIPSON and Co., have now a supply of Moigneaux's CHAMPAGNE, the new brand, now largely used at the London Clubs. Rs. 54-8 per case.

FOR SALE, a strong PONY, goes in single or double Harness and in Saddle. Apply Surgeon Hatch, Breach Candy.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvee Champagne, Magnums Rs. 114; Quarts Rs. 57 and Pints Rs. 30-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

"DEANE" double acting STEAM PUMPS in Stocks for 1200, 2800 and 4000 gallons per hour. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, 11, Hummum Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5 with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET Kuthoke's Building opposite Messrs. Graham and Co., two airy rooms with furniture or without. Apply to N. R. Kuthoke, at Curranee and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP. —Bismark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Balbriggan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL, 150 dgrs. Snowflake, Rs. 4-8; 125 refined, Rs. 3-8, for sale. Apply to NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co., 13, Meadows-street. One case contains two tins of oil.

£6 466 527·17·5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London maker. Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

WANTED a thoroughly practical MECHANIC and FITTER capable of erecting, superintending and repairing Ice and other machinery. Applications with Certificates and Salary required to be sent to Delphos, Post Office, Bombay

TO LET, part or whole, a large building, three-storied, well adapted for business, good locality for shop in Chuckla-street. For particulars apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., 11, Hummum-street, or Chuckla-street.

CLEARANCE SALE.—From this day up to Monday next, Boots and Shoes of all sorts will be sold at greatly reduced rates to make room for fresh supplies. Crawford Market, new arcade foot-path, No 1, Hasanally Moola Hakimjee.

DRAPERS ASSISTANTS.—Wanted a good Salesman and Stock-keeper; also a Lady Assistant. Handsome salary to competent hands. Previous experience indispensible. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials to C., care of this office.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

FANCY LAMP SHADES, Flower Pot Shades, in all colours and designs. SCISSORS in leather sheaths (protecting them from rust). PEARSE, Apollo-street.

THE DAUGHTER of a GENERAL OFFICER, over 30, and used to good society, wishes to become Chaperon to a young lady in India, or the Colonies, India preferred. Highest references given and required. Small salary. For further particulars, apply, by letter, to "N. W. P." care of Messrs. FORBES, FORBES and Co., King William-street, London, E.C. England.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an agreement, dated the tenth day of August, 1885, the above business and works are SOLD by us to Mr. DANIEL LONGWORTH, who will continue to carry on the business on his own behalf. From and after this day we will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the said Daniel Longworth or the Carnac Iron Works, our connection therewith having been severed from this date.— Dated the 1st day of September, 1885.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

Bombay, 31st Aug., 1885.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
STUDIO OPEN DAILY.
FROM 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

NOTICE.

WRITTEN OFFERS for the PURCHASE of a VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY situate near the Parell Road, the Delisle Road and the Haines Road, Byculla, and which is being sold under a Judge's order in Suit No. 156 of 1881, of the High Court of Bombay, dated the 20th day of January, 1885, will be received by Mr. F. H. DE BRITO, Receiver of the Estate of the late ANTONIO DOMINGOS DE SOUZA, at his office in the High Court, Bombay, up to 17th day of September, 1885.

The sale will be subject to certain conditions of sale which, together with the particulars of the property, may be seen either at the said office of the Receiver or at the office of Messrs Craigie, Lynch and Owen, No. 2, Green-street, Fort.

Offers will be received either for the purchase of the whole property or for any one or more of the lots.

The Receiver does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer. Dated this 29th day of August, 1885.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Solicitors for the Receiver.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for—

A.—Colaba Point Battery, constructing Emplacements, Magazines, &c.
B.—Colaba Point, constructing a new subsidiary Battery.
C.—Mahaluxmi Battery, constructing Emplacements, Magazines, &c.
D.—Malabar Point Battery ditto ditto.
E.—Oyster Rock Battery ditto ditto.
F.—Middle Ground Battery ditto ditto.
FF.— ditto ditto continuing the filling in, and extending the terreplein, &c.
G.—Cross Island Battery, constructing Emplacements, Magazines, &c.

2.—Plans, specifications, and conditions of Contract can be seen, and forms of Tender and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defence's Office, Fort, during office hours.

3.—Tenders which should be sealed will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 12 noon on the 7th September, 1885, when they will be opened.

4.—The amount of earnest-money required to accompany each of the Tenders is Rs. 700 and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tenders is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5.—The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government.

6.—Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Col. R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, 20th August, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY

AUCTION SALE.

The Bombay Livery Stable Co., Limited, in Liquidation.

Notice is hereby given that the Auction Sale of the above Company's shed on Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co.'s premises, which was to have been held this day is postponed until further notice.

By order of the Liquidators,
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th September, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, behind the Grant Buildings in the jatha of Mofussil Company, on account and risk of Messrs. Bhimjee Shamjee and Co.—

5 bales of Sheagaum cotton marked S. C.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

6 cases bitter.
1 case photographic frames.
1 case colored lappets.
1 case white nansooks.
5 cases white jacconets.
3 cases white mulls.
5 bales grey shirtings.
3 bales grey dhoties.
2 cases white dhoties.

On account and risk of Mr. Eduljee Bazonjee Lakdawalla—

200 cases George Samini's brandy.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 7th September, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Clare Road, Byculla, next to the Pallonjee Hotel.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Administrators of the estate of the late Mrs. M. S. Moses, the following very valuable landed property—

All that piece or parcel of ground formerly Government ground with the messuage, bungalow or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Byculla, commonly called or known by the name of "Kay's Hall," containing by admeasurement 10,323 ten thousand three hundred and twenty-three square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 124 and 281 and new No. 13,626, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 12 and new No. 14, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north and east by property known as the "Huntley Cottage," on the south and south-east partly by a public road and partly by property belonging to His Highness Aga Khan, and on the west partly by the race-course and partly by other property belonging to the said Aga Khan known by the name of "Clare Hall," and which said premises "Kay's Hall" are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood inlaid french-polished, plain and carved household furniture (made to order), best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first rate full-toned rosewood cottage piano by Soundy and Co., in good order, a handsome fish aquarium with golden fish, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, firstrate oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, a Chubb's fireproof safe, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. A. BEYTS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots at Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla, opposite the Berkley-place, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of Anthurium, Antigonum, Aralias, Begonosias Caladiums, Crotons (rare and in great variety) Dracacuas, Durantas, Ferns (gold-silver Maiden hair, &c.) Gladiolus, Hibiscus (in great variety), Magnolias, orchids, palms, plumbago, roses, sweet briar, wax plant, &c., &c., the property of the late R. WALTERS, Esq., formerly head-master, Bombay Educational Society's School, Byculla.

The plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th September, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
7 cases white scarf.
5 ,, ,, jacconets.
7 bales colored sarees.
5 cases white stripes.
1 case brass gas fittings.
9 ,, toughened ale glasses, beakers, mortars, goblets, and blue finger cups.
10 cases toughened sheet glasses.
1 case brown cotton shirts and pants.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Dawood Khan.—

2 cases tin boxes.
1 bale red double yarn.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome English-built light glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 handsome English-built mail phaeton.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF JUNGLEWOOD LOGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank-bunder, by order of Mr. Pestonjee Jamasjee and on account and at the risk of Memon Noor Mahomed Abdool Rheman—

90 junglewood logs, about 180 candies.

SALE OF ENGINE AND BOILERS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst, at 4 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the compound of Mr. Pilcher's Bungalow, at Victoria Road, Byculla.

One portable double-cylinder engine and boiler, cylinders 8½ in. diameter, stroke 12 in., flydriving wheel, 2 feed pumps and valves governor, steam gauge, iron chimney, &c. (no wheels).

One semi-multitubular boiler with iron chimney.

Now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 10th inst, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed by Mr. J. A. Kirkbridge, Agent to Messrs. Silber and Fleming, of London, to sell by public auction at No. 9, Green-street, Fort, opposite the Bank of Bombay, samples of glassware, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, toilet sets, pier glasses, kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, bentwood chairs, children's perambulators, also french-polished blackwood and teakwood household and office furniture, &c., &c. the same comprises sodawater tumblers, glass, water filters, glass decanters, claret jugs, fruit plates, biscuit boxes, toilet sets, pink and green border dessert and dinner services, breakfast services, plated icepitchers, tea and coffee services, biscuit boxes, pewter teapots, Bohemian glass flower vases, creeper vases, handsome oleographs in gilt frames, pier glasses of sizes, silver patent glass and porcelain pedestal kerosine oil lamps, kerosine oil hanging lamps of various patterns, hanging vase lamps, candle stands, Austrian bentwood chairs, folding and easy chairs, children's chairs, blackwood teakwood and inlaid furniture such as drawing room chairs and sofas, easy chairs, round table teapoys with marble tops, English writing table, toilet and stand, campcot, chest of drawers double and single door almyras, dressing and washhand tables, Brussels carpets, musical boxes, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On FRIDAY next, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder—

100 superior 1st class teak squares in lots to suit purchasers.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis-road, Byculla, in the buildings known as the old Byculla Hotel, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments and flower vases, oleographs, lamps, carpets, &c., the property of H. STREETER, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

SALE of Presses, Engine, Boilers, Pumps, &c., at the Scott Press Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of Scott Press, at Colaba, by order of Mr. Assur Veerjee.

6 presses for pressing cotton, wool, hemp, jute, gunny, &c., by Wren and Hopkinson, also pumps by Wren and Hopkinson, engine by W. J. Galloway, 2 boilers by Daniel Adamson, shaftings, pulleys, wheels, &c.

The presses and machinery are in working order and can be inspected, and further information obtained on application at the office of Mr. Assur Veerjee in Mody-street, or at the office of the Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited, in Marine Street, Fort.

The above will be sold in separate lots.

On MONDAY, the 14th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine-street, Fort, close to their auction rooms, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, handsome flower vases, lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A brand new English-built handsome mail phaeton with lamps, Colling's patent axles, patent brake, pole, bar and shafts, all of first-class workmanship, the maker has received medals at 2 Exhibitions—

1 new cottage pianoforte.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 7th September, 1885.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.

Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.

COLOURED.

Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

WILLIAM PIPER'S CHOICE BRANDIES.

Five Stars Brandy at Rs. 42 per doz.
Three Stars ,, ,, 28 ,,

MITCHELL'S PRIZE WHISKY.

Mitchell's Old Irish Whisky at......Rs. 18 per doz.
Mitchell's Heather Dew Whisky at ,, 18 ,,

⁂ The judges of the New Orleans Exposition evidently know good Whisky when they taste it. The first prize was awarded to Mitchell's Irish Whisky; the second to Mitchell's Scotch Whisky. There is nothing like them in the market.—*New York Sunday Democrat*, 28th June, 1885.

Liberal discount to the Trade, Clubs and Messes.

Apply to COWASJEE BROTHERS,
Sole Agents for Bombay.

Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo-street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 54 0	Rs 56 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	
Dry Elite ,,	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 40 0	..

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...
From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE		
Moselblümchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	,, ...	,, 15 0
Hochheimer	,, ...	,, 18 0
Brauneberger	,, 15 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, ...	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Rudesheimer	,, 23 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharshofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0

ENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

CLARETS.

From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	..
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	,, 15 0	,, 17 0

BRANDY

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	,, 24 0	—
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0	—
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0	...

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin	,, 26 0	...

WHISKEY.

Bon Accord	Rs 18 0	..
Finest Old Scotch Whiskey	,, 19 0	..
Thistle Blend ,, ***	,, 24 0	..

BEER.

		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ..
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 12	..

SUNDRIES.

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints		Rs. 25 0
Vin Marasque ,, 24 Bottles		,, 40 0
Finest Kummel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Italian Vermouth	,, 17 0	...
Do. do Superior	,, 19 0	...
Do. do Finest	,, 20 0	...

	Per Doz.
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	Rs. 4 0
Do. do do tins	..

PRESERVED MEATS SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Danish Butter per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Hams, Danish, finest smoked per lb.	0 11
Swiss Cheese in tins from 20—50 per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.

	Per tin	small tin
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ..
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, ..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	,, 1 4	0 12
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, ..
White Cabbage in Butter	,, 0 15	,, 0 10
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Red do. do.	,, 1 2	,, 0 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Bean	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, ...	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 8
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, ...	,, 1 0
Small Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 6
Pease for Soup	,, ..	,, 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 21st August 1885.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED),
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£22 ,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON,
Deputy Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.

H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick.
E. E. Sassoon, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.
C.D. Bottomley, Esq.
A. P. McEwen, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
September 15, 1884.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each ,, 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. ,, 1,200

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

LEEMANN & GATTY'S FAST
DYED KHAKI DRILL.
THE ONLY FAST DYED KHAKI.

WARRANTED FAST against soap, soda, sun, air and perspiration,
IN DIFFERENT QUALITIES AND SHADES.
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
SOLE AGENTS,
E. SPINNER & CO.,
3, Hornby-row, opposite Post Office.

NAUGUR'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES AND CHESTS.

NAUGURDAS PURBHOODAS begs to notify to the Public, the Mercantile Community and Railway Companies that, he has Iron Safes of local manufacture, of different sizes and patterns, and of First-class Workmanship and of English materials, fitted with Chubb's Patent Locks for sale at very moderate Prices.

Repairs to Safes of any make are made, and those that are considered unfit for further use, are repaired to the entire satisfaction of the owners.

Out-station orders are promptly and carefully carried out.

U. S. has been recognized by Government as a maker of Iron Safes.

Price Lists on Application.

N. PURBHOODAS,
Manufacturer of Iron Safes,
390, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

ONE fashionable English-built new light Landau with self-acting patent hood by Brain's by and Sons, just arrived per s. s. Henzada.

One Second-hand English-built Landau in very good order.

One handsome silver grey Arab horse, 5 years old, 14-3 high, a splendid mover in harness.

One grey Arab Galloway suitable to ride and drive.

One grey Waler suitable for a Brougham.

And several other pairs for sale, from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,000.

Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association Council Meeting, 5-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 5th:—Werneth Hall (s), and America (s), from Liverpool; and Horn Head (s), Newyork. Yesterday:—Euphrates (s), from Kurrachee; Sirsa (s), Calcutta; Manydown, Newport; Fiemstra (s), North Shields; and Timavo (s), Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 5th:—Rohilla (s), for China, &c.; Boynton, Colombo; Victory (s), Havre; and Delhi (s), Antwerp. Yesterday:—Lord Lansdowne (s) and Badsworth (s), for Hull.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sheikh and Werneth Hall entered, and the s. s. Rohilla left, the dock on Saturday.

AN EXPLANATION.—We are asked to say that the Spanish merchant who was robbed in Tamarind-lane was not living at the Bombay Hotel, but in an entirely separate part of the building.

GAMBLERS.—Muneeram Duljee and three others were on Saturday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of gaming in a public place with cards and money. They were fined Rs. 5 each, with the alternative of seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Carnac-road, on the body of a child aged two-and-a-half years, named Hurry Purshotum. Deceased on Friday morning tumbled over a pot of boiling tea, and was fatally scalded. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MRS. WATT.—The *Deccan Herald* understands that the painful intelligence of her husband's demise has been communicated to Mrs. Watt through the medium of two Sisters who called upon her. The syce of the late Mr. Watt, who sustained injuries in the recent accident, is still alive, and not dead as reported. The *Poona Observer* is glad to state that Mrs. Watt is gradually improving, and is now in fact much better. She recognised and was able to converse with the many ladies who visited the hospital to see her. Her Excellency Lady Reay paid a visit to the patient on Friday, and exhibited much sympathy towards the afflicted lady.

MR. FOX'S CASE.—Altogether, then, let us look at it in what light we may, Mr. Fox seems to have been dealt with hardly and harshly; and, to make matters worse for the sufferer, his intended wife will soon be out here, and will be shocked to find her future husband has shared a felon's fate. To afford him some relief, however, in his misery, the Agent has very considerately given him forty days' privilege leave; and, by last Thursday morning's mail-train, from Bombay, Mr. Hore, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, solicitors, started for Dharwar, in order to obtain the particulars of his unfortunate case from the Agent himself—with a view, no doubt, to appeal to a full bench of judges of the High Court, to exonerate and exculpate Mr. Fox, and obtain his honourable acquittal and release.—*Deccan Herald*.

STABBING ON THE HIGH SEAS.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Cooper committed Anthony Gonsalves, a seaman of the ship Otterburn, to the High Court on two charges of having caused hurt to Henry Brown by means of a knife. Gonsalves being a Portuguese subject, born in the Cape de Verde Isles, his worship said he could not try him. Gonsalves examined several witnesses to prove continued ill-treatment by the boatswain and all on board. From them it appeared that Brown was of a quarrelsome nature, and that he had several times hit one of the boys. When called upon, the accused made a long statement narrating the facts as deposed to by the witnesses for the prosecution.

A DARING THEFT.—Chorojee Bowanibuddul, a Purdasee, was convicted by Mr. Cooper on Saturday on a charge of stealing Rs. 3,000. Mr. Nicholson prosecuted. In the month of March last Kesowjee Jadhowjee, the Bania millionaire found that a strong box in which he had kept Rs. 3,000 had been opened and the money abstracted. The accused was a ramoosee placed in charge of the room to guard the box. He absconded from Bombay the next day, but was traced to Allahabad. The police there were communicated with, and it was found that he had broken open the box, abstracted the money, changed the notes in Bombay, giving the changer Rs. 50 as a consideration, and fled to Allahabad. There he gave some of the stolen money to a policeman, who was subsequently charged with receiving it, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The accused was arrested and brought down to Bombay. His worship sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE KHOJA MURDER.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday at the Coroner's bungalow, Byculla, into the circumstances connected with the death of Bunda Ali Paria, the cashier of H. H. the late Aga Ali Sha.

Dr. J. B. Lyons, Chemical Analyser to Government, deposed that on the 29th ult. he received from Superintendent Smith three sealed packets, containing in all five articles of wearing apparel. On two of the articles there were small stains of blood of an animal belonging to the class mammalia. He could not find stains of blood on the other three articles contained in the sealed packets.

Cassum Moosa Mookee, a general merchant, deposed that on the 20th ult. Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, Superintendent Smith, and several policemen came to the Khoja Jamatkhana in Chach-bunder, 1st Row, where he was. The Khan Saheb inquired of him if a young man with a shaved beard, and whose name was Shunker, was then in the jamatkhana. Witness said he did not know the man, and asked the Khan Saheb to come inside and search. A search was made, but the man was not found. The police then left, asking witness to keep a look out for him. At 8-30 a.m. on the following day witness again went to the jamatkhana, and entered a shed in the compound, where he saw eight or ten people asleep. The faces of all were uncovered, except one. Witness went to the person whose face was covered with a sheet, and removed it, when he saw the man now present, who said his name was Shamjee Rahim, and whose beard had been recently shaved. Witness awoke him, and asked him his name. He said it was Shunker. In reply to another question, he said the name of his village was Lad Bhimora, and that he had come to the jamatkhana the night previous. Witness asked him to accompany him, which Shamjee did willingly; and eventually Shamjee was given into the custody of the Khan Saheb, in Oomercarry, where he made certain statements. Later in the day Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, witness, and others drove to Hussanabad. There a punch was formed, and Shamjee led the party to a shed that was being used by masons, and which contained a quantity of stone. Shamjee pointed to some clothing which was partly concealed under a stone. There were two or three dried spots of blood on it, which seemed to be recent. He then took the party to a staircase which lead up to one of the minarets, and there a turban and sheet were found. Afterwards Shamjee took them to Junjeekur-street, where he pointed out the shop of a dealer in cutlery.

Mahomed Hasham, a dealer in cutlery, said that his shop was in Junjeekur-street. On Wednesday, the 19th ult. at about 9 a.m., Shamjee Rahim, whom he did not know, came up and pointed to some sample knives, and asked for one of Rogers' make. Shamjee said he could not read the maker's name, but he would trust to witness's honesty. After some bargaining, he bought two knives for Rs. 2, and went away. On the 21st ult. Mr. Gell, the Khan Saheb, some policemen, and Shamjee came to witness's shop, at about 10-30 a. m., where witness produced specimens of the knives he had sold Shamjee. The latter was sober at the time he bought the knives, and his beard was freshly shaven.

Nanjee Dossa, the keeper of the Khoja jamatkhana at Mahim, said that on the 19th ultimo, at 1 a. m. he came downstairs from the jamatkhana, when he saw some one sleeping there. He awoke the person and asked him who he was. He said he was the nephew of Bheema. As Bheema was an old friend of witness, the latter allowed this person, who now said his name was Shamjee Rahim, to remain where he was. Witness awoke at daybreak, but Shamjee was then gone. Witness had seen him a month before that night. He wore a beard then. It was not customary for Khojas to shave the beard on the death of a pir.

Bhimjee Dewjee, a dealer in brass and copper ware, which he hawked about, said that he lived in Upper Mahim. Shamjee Rahim was his brother's son. Shamjee had lived with him for three months, and left a month and a half ago. When he came to live with witness he had just come to Bombay from his native village, Lad Bhimora, in Kattywar. Witness had employed him as a labourer at the Mahim reclamation, and paid him Rs. 8 a month. He left when the work was finished, and witness did not know where he went. Shamjee had a mother living and four brothers. He was also known by the name of Shunker. On the 21st ult. when witness saw Shamjee in company with the witness Cassum Moosa, Shamjee had no beard. He had always worn a beard before that. He was not quarrelsome, and did not drink or use any intoxicating drugs.

Alladin Ramjee, a priest, said that he was supported by Aga Khan's family. He was 81 years of age, and occupied the jamatkhana in the Love-lane premises. His sight was dim, but his hearing was good. He used opium; he took a pill the size of a grain morning and noon. On the afternoon of the day the body of the late Aga Ali Sha was brought to Bombay, witness, the deceased Bunda Ali, and two others dined together in the jamatkhana. Deceased was quite well then. Witness did not see anybody else in the jamatkhana. After dinner he went to sleep, and an hour or so afterwards he was aroused by hearing people coming into the jamatkhana and speaking. He saw no one come into the room before the alarm was raised. Deceased was his friend, and had brought him to Aga Khan's, and gave him everything. Witness had been in that jamatkhana seven years. He never heard of the deceased having had a quarrel with anybody.

At the close of the evidence Dr. Blaney summed up, after which the jury retired, and eventually brought in by seven against two, a verdict of culpable homicide against Shamjee Rahim.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Corporation was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta presiding. There were present:—Lieut.-Col. G. L. C. Merewether, R. E., Captain Morland, Drs. G. Waters, P. C. De Souza, Cowasjee Hormusjee and R. N. Khory; Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn, D. S. Kemp, C. Agnew Turner, Dadabhai Naoroji, Damodur T. Muljee, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Mirza Husan Khan, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Messrs. Muncherjee Nowroje Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

As recommended by the Town Council, sanction was given to the expenditure of Rs. 866-11-2 from surplus cash balance, for the refund of the sum paid by Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee for the purchase of 19-26 square yards of Municipal land at Hornby-road sold, but never made over to him, the property being subsequently repurchased by the Municipality for the improvement of Gunbow-street.

A CRY FOR MORE WATER.

The Corporation next proceeded to consider a letter from the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, reporting on the complaint made to the Corporation, on the 19th June last, by Messrs. N. Ramkrishna and others, regarding the absence of water mains in Khetwadi Back-road and cross-lanes.

Dr. Khory moved that the letter be recorded, and that the petitioners be informed that the Commissioner was asked to include the cost of laying the water main in question in the next budget, or that, if practicable, the work might, in the meantime, be provided for by a budget transfer. He was glad to see that the Commissioner had recommended the Town Council in his report to sanction Rs. 2,226-6 for the work.

The Municipal Commissioner said he hoped that before the end of the financial year he might yet find it possible to provide for this work by a transfer. His own idea was that every single street in Bombay, be it a main road or a cross lane, ought to be provided with a water main. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. De Souza said the present system of forwarding such petitions to the Corporation direct was a reflection on municipal administration. He knew that the Municipal Commissioner was always willing to give a plentiful supply of water whenever possible and that being the case, any one holding a brief in the Corporation for such petitioners must cause pain to the feelings of the Commissioner. He sympathised with the Municipal Commissioner for the pain he must necessarily have felt. (A laugh.)

The Chairman.—Dr De Souza, will, perhaps, allow me to say that the Municipal Commissioner himself spoke on the matter, but did not at all refer to any injury being done to his feelings. (Laughter.)

Dr. De Souza observed that he did not mean any reflection on any member of the Corporation in the remarks he had made.

Dr. Khory's motion was then carried unanimously.

THE VEHAR WATERWORKS DEBT.

The Corporation next proceeded with the consideration of the following Resolution of Government on the question of the repayment of the Vehar Waterworks debt:—

RESOLUTION.—It appears that the controversy regarding the method of appropriating the payments made by the Bombay Municipality on account of the Vehar Water Works Debt, which has proceeded in a desultory fashion for many years, turns entirely on the interpretation of the phrase "simple interest" as used first in Bombay Act II. of 1865, Section 84, and subsequently in Bombay Act III. of 1872.

The Vehar Water Works were constructed by Government. The estimated cost was 25 lakhs; the actual cost was over 56 lakhs. In Act No XXV. of 1858, an Act for appointing Municipal Commissioners and for raising a Fund for Municipal purposes in the Town of Bombay, Section 30, it was provided that the Commissioners should pay out of the fund an annual sum of not less than Rs. 1,75,000 on account of the expense which had been or might be incurred by Government in the construction of the works, and that such annual payment should continue "until the whole of the expense so incurred (except such portion thereof, if any as shall be defrayed by Government out of the public revenue) with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum shall have been repaid." It was also directed that the Commissioners should pay in each year such further sum as should be equal to the cost of the maintenance of the works. In Bombay Act XIII. of 1863, an Act to provide for the Management of the Vehar Water Works, Section 6, it was recited that it had been agreed that one-half of all sums expended in excess of 25 lakhs should be defrayed out of the public revenue, and it was enacted that the Municipal Commissioners should pay annually on or before the 1st July a sum not less than the total amounts payable under the provisions of Act XXV. of 1858 above quoted, "which sums shall be appropriated to the liquidation of the amount payable, with interest, by the Municipal Commissioners until the whole amount be defrayed." Both of the Acts above mentioned were repealed by Bombay Act II. of 1865, it was provided in Section 7 thereof that the Municipal Commissioner should pay an annual sum not less than Rs.1,75,000 on account of the works in question, "and such annual payment shall continue to be made until the whole of the expense so incurred (except such portion thereof as shall be defrayed by Government out of the public revenue as hereinafter provided) with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum shall have been repaid." The subsequent provision was contained in Section 84, and was to the effect that all sums in excess of Rs. 45,42,394 should be held to have been defrayed out of the public revenue, and that Rs. 37,30,053 should be held to have been the sum due to Government on account of the works on the 1st day July, 1863. It was then added:—"And the said sum of Rs. 37,30,053 with simple interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1863, together with all sums advanced by Government in connection with the said works since the said 1st day of July, 1863, with simple interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, shall be repaid by the Commissioner on behalf of the Justices to the Governor in Council in annual sums as in Sections 7 and 8 of this Act provided, which annual sums shall be appropriated, first, to the payment of the interest accrued on account of the said sum of Rs. 37,30,053 from the 1st day of July, 1863, secondly, to the payment of interest on all sums subsequently advanced as aforesaid, and, lastly, to the payment of all sums subsequently advanced as aforesaid, and then to the liquidation of the said principal sum of Rs. 37,30,053." Bombay Act III. of 1870, Section 2, substituted for annual payments monthly instalments of Rs. 14,600 to be paid on the 1st day of every month, and with that modification and the substitution of "the annual sum of the monthly instalments" for "annual sums" before the provision regarding the manner of appropriation, Section, 84 of Bombay Act II. of 1865 has been re-enacted in Bombay Act III. of 1872, Section 140, which is the law on the point now in force.

It is admitted on behalf of the Municipality that the manner of appropriation prescribed in detail first in Section 84 of Bombay Act II. of 1865 and subsequently in Section 140 of Bombay Act III. of 1872, that is, the liquidation in priority of the interest which may have accrued and the application of any balance of a sum paid which remains after liquidating the interest to reduction of the principal, is in accordance with ordinary mercantile usage, and that that system would be properly adopted where the form of interest is not specified and where the manner of appropriating payments is not prescribed, as is the case in Act XXV. of 1858 and Bombay Act XIII. of 1863. But it is contended that under that practice and in all cases in which interest is paid periodically before the discharge of the principal debt compound interest is paid. It is said that the formula laid down by the Comptroller-General for calculating the amount of the equal instalments required to liquidate a debt in a specified time is the formula for calculating what is required to liquidate a debt at compound interest. The essence of simple interest is stated to be that it is not due until the close of the period for which a loan is granted, when it is calculated at a given rate per annum on the principal only. It is argued that the use of the phrase "simple interest" in Section 84 of Bombay Act II. of 1865 and Section 140 of Bombay Act III. of 1872 amounts to a stipulation that the interest does not become due until the principal debt is liquidated, and that the detailed provisions regarding the manner of appropriating payments, being inconsistent with that stipulation, should be held to be inoperative. And in support of the contention that the legislature intended simple interest in the sense described to be charged, it is pointed out that the amount of Rs, 37,30,053 specified as the debt of the Municipality on account of the works on 1st July, 1863, included only simple interest.

Now it is true that a creditor to whom interest is paid at regular intervals has the power of getting interest on interest, and if he is able at once to invest the sums paid to him as interest he will be in much the same position as if compound interest in the ordinary sense of the term were calculated on the original debt. On the other hand, the debtor may make compound interest on the amount which remains with him, and the receipts of the Municipality for water supplied from the Vehar Works are no doubt equivalent to liberal interest. These considerations are shown by Mr. Chambers to enter into the calculation of the instalments required to liquidate a loan and to neutralize each other. But in common parlance the term "compound interest" is not used unless in one united transaction interest is actually charged on interest, overdue interest being added to the principal debt. The interest which Government pays half yearly on its loans is not called compound interest merely because that interest may again be lent out at interest. The phrases "simple" and "compound" interest are in fact never used in contradistinction except with regard to a time which is past. The question whether simple or compound interest shall be paid never arises until the payment of interest is in arrears. In stipulations regarding future liabilities only one kind of interest is ever contemplated. A transaction of the nature contended by the Municipality to be contemplated in the provisions above quoted, in which no interest falls due until the discharge of the principal debt, has probably never occurred.

These considerations make it clear that the simple interest referred to in Section 84 of Bombay Act II. of 1865 and Section 140 of Bombay Act III. of 1872 is, as urged by the Accountant-General and Mr. Chambers, overdue interest. The first part of the provision means that the debt consists of Rs. 37,30,053 calculated as due on 1st July, 1863, together with simple interest from that date to the date on which repayment was begun and sums subsequently advanced with similar interest, and the second part of the provision prescribes the manner in which the repayment is to be made. As a concession the amount due on the 1st July, 1863, was calculated at simple interest and the interest overdue after the 1st July, 1863, was also directed to be taken as simple interest, but it is impossible to believe that the legislature could have intended to enact that interest was not to fall due until the principal debt was repaid and immediately proceeded to lay down a precise provision to the contrary. In Bombay Act III. of 1872 simple interest only is mentioned, but in Section 84 of Bombay Act II. of 1865, which is regarded as the provision which introduced a change of system, it was directed that the repayment should be made in annual sums as provided in Section 7, and in Section 7 it was enacted in exactly the same terms as in Act XXV. of 1858 and Bombay Act XIII. of 1863 that the annual payment should continue to be made until the expense incurred except the portion defrayed out of the public revenue "with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum shall have been repaid." Care is taken in Section 84 of Bombay Act II. of 1865 and Section 140 of Bombay Act III. of 1872 to specify the interest as "simple," because arrears of interest were due, and it was necessary to make it clear that Government did not intend to charge interest upon those arrears of interest. But for this, it would have been superfluous to speak of the interest as "simple," because the Acts provided for annual payments in excess of the annual interest and therefore in future there could be no arrears of interest in respect of which the question of compound interest could arise. The interest paid has in fact been all along simple interest, and His Excellency in Council is at a loss to understand how it can be regarded in any other light. If there were any inconsistency between the first and second clauses of Section 140 of Bombay Act III. of 1872 and between the corresponding portions of Section 84 of Bombay Act II. of 1865, it would surely be more reasonable to hold that the mode of appropriating payments prescribed in detail, which is admittedly in accordance with custom, was intended to be carried out, and that the term "simple interest" was not correctly used than that the legislature intended by the use of that term to direct an unprecedented manner of repaying the debt. The last clause of Section 140 of Bombay Act III. of 1872 is is spoken of as being contrary to agreement, but it is not pretended that there was any agreement on the point of interest beyond what is spelled out from the first clause and the corresponding part of Section 84 of Bombay Act II. of 1865 together with the mode of calculating the sum of Rs. 37,30,053, and there is no valid reason for holding that the first clause is based on a binding agreement and that the second is not. Bombay Act XIII. of 1863 shows that an agreement was come to regarding the principal amount recoverable from the Municipality, but it is admitted that under that Act interest was payable in the ordinary in the ordiary manner.

A subsidiary point remains to be considered. As already pointed out, an annual sum of Rs 1,75,000 was payable under Section 7 of Bombay Act II. of 1865, for which a monthly payment of Rs. 14,600 was substituted by Bombay Act III. of 1870. In the existing law, Section 140 of Bombay Act III. of 1872, the provision regarding a monthly payment is retained, but it is provided that "the annual sum of the monthly instalments" shall be appropriated in the manner already described. The Accountant-General appropriates in that manner the monthly instalments as they are paid, and it is contended on behalf of the Municipality that monthly compound interest is thus charged. There was a similar controversy with regard to the loans sanctioned by Bombay Act II. of 1872, and in reference to it the Government of India stated in their letter No. 2307, dated 30th November, 1877:—"The correct principle was laid down" in a previous memorandum, "viz., that the portion of principal repaid in each monthly instalment reduces a corresponding amount of debt, so that interest becomes payable thereafter on the reduced amount, that is to say, each month's interest is reckoned on a debt which has been diminished by the amount of principal paid off in the previous month's instalment. In this method of reckoning interest a charge of compound interest to the Municipality does not occur. On the other hand, Government is erroneously charged interest by this method of reckoning which the Municipal Commissioner has adopted, and which is . . . to calculate annual interest on the balances and to take credit for interest on the monthly instalments from their respective dates of payment to the end of the year. Inasmuch, however, as the monthly instalments include interest, while the Government . . . does not charge compound interest the method is erroneous." It may be a question whether the monthly instalments can, under Section 140 of Bombay Act III. of 1872, be properly applied to the reduction of debt before the end of the year: but it would be no advantage to the Municipality if they were kept apart and unused. In so far as they are employed in the reduction of principal on which interest is charged, the Municipality gains by such employment. Whether the payments should again be made annual instead of monthly is a question which may be brought forward when the new Municipal Act is under consideration.

The system of appropriating the payments adopted by the Accountant-General is admittedly in accordance with ordinary mercantile usage, and for the reasons which have been set forth His Excellency in Council considers that it is clearly in accordance with the terms of the law. There is no reason to suppose that there has been any error or oversight, as the Municipal Commissioner suggests, in the section of the Acts bearing on the subject. Nor does it appear to the Governor in Council that there are good grounds for complying with the request of the Municipal Corporation that the law should be altered so as to provide that interest shall not fall due until the principal debt is repaid, which would virtually be relieving the Municipality of part of its liability at the public expense. The Vehar Water Works cost much more than was estimated, but that is not a valid reason for making inhabitants of other parts of India contribute to the cost of supplying the inhabitants of Bombay with water. The Municipality has already been liberally treated. A considerable part of the outlay on the Vehar Works was defrayed out of the public revenues, and interest which had fallen due was taken as simple interest. There is no good reason why the balance of the debt should not be repaid in accordance with the general practice.

J. MONTEATH,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee proposed that the letter be recorded, and that its consideration be postponed till the next quarterly meeting, as this was an important matter which required the full consideration of the Corporation.

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. Freeborn, was carried.

THE DRAINAGE SCHEME.

The following paper on the subject of the increased cost of constructing house connections in the first drainage system was laid on the table:—

To Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Esq., Chairman, Municipal Corporation.

Sir,—Referring to the Resolution* of the Corporation passed on the 27th June, 1884. I have the honor to inform you that one member, Dr. Blanc, resigned membership of the Corporation on 4th March last; that a second member, Mr. Gostling, left Bombay for Europe on the 14th July last; that a third member, Mr. Dosabhai Framjee, C.S.I., is to ill to act on the Committee; and that the remaining four members, differing in opinion, have recorded the following minutes.—I have, etc.

H. WYNFORD BARROW.

"The Committee beg to refer to the statement made to the Corporation by the Municipal Commissioner on 3rd April, 1884, namely, "that the total excess over the sanctioned grant would be Rs. 1,21,111, instead of Rs. 5,87,368, as previously reported," and to add that the Committee are now informed there is good reason for believing that the cost of the supply of ironware, as also that of fitting the pipes, etc., would now be still less than as referred to by the Commissioner on the above date.

"The Committee are, therefore, of opinion that the excess in the cost of making the connections would, in all probability, not be so great as to affect the principles embodied in the Report of the Committee, dated 26th October, 1882, and adopted by the Corporation on the 3rd November following."

THOMAS BLANEY.
G. MEREWETHER.

"I cannot agree with may colleagues. The present financial condition of the Municipality will not permit us to undertake the heavy cost of making the house connections at the expense of the Corporation. It will not be possible to negotiate a large loan for this purpose except at a ruinous cost. There is no other alternative than that of abandoning the scheme, the advantages being extremely doubtful."

25th July 1885.

NOWROZEE FURDOONJEE.

I have now looked over the estimates and they have been explained to me by Mr. Walton.

The amounts are as under:—

		Rs.
1.	For erecting automatic flushers at heads of certain gullies in the 1st portion of the Drainage Scheme	6,095
2.	Work in cast-iron, and zinc ventilating shafts for ditto	49,912
3.	For branch pipe sewers cast-iron down-pipes and fittings for main connections in the same	6,25,561
	The total of these make.....	Rs. 6,81,568

It seems now that on this there is an increase of Rs. 4,21 111 (see Proceedings of the Corporation 3rd April, 1884). Having given the subject my best consideration and looking to the gravities of the issues involved in this case, looking also to some of the new superior buildings in the Fort which their residents have had to leave in consequence of their insanitary condition and the emanations from the new stately chimneys along the Queen's-road, my humble opinion is that for the present we ought to sanction no house connections much less house connections at an increased cost. I once observed that the Municipal Commissioner proposed stopping with gully connections, and this might be done if such a modified scheme be sanctioned by the Corporation. Valuable scientific information is pouring upon from all sides; our economic social conditions are different, and it seems we are ignoring these entirely when we seek to drive the halalkores off the city. I agree, therefore, with Mr. Nowrozjee, and would not sanction the expenditure of an additional pie on this work.

7 August 1885.

V. N. MANDLIK.

Mr. Barrow read a letter from Dr. Blaney, stating that his duties as Coroner had prevented his attendance at the meeting that day, and asking for an adjournment of the report on house connections until the Tansa water scheme was disposed of. Both these subjects, he said, were of considerable financial importance, and it seemed to him more desirable that the more expensive scheme should be first considered, because the Corporation would thereby be enabled to avoid any future financial difficulty.

Colonel Merewether proposed that the letter addressed to the Chairman, submitting minutes by the members of the committee, be recorded. He said that every endeavour had been made to get a day suitable for all the members of the committee to assemble, but unfortunately when the time came only two of the members could be present. Those two adhered strictly to the questions put to them by the Corporation, and thought that the increased cost of the house connections would have to be incurred, and that it would not be so great as to affect the principles laid down by the Corporation in that matter. The other members of the committee had gone into the general subject of underground sewerage, which was not really before them. The only course left for the Corporation was now to record the opinions expressed by the members and to take further action in the matter.

After some discussion, Colonel Merewether submitted the following amended resolution:—That the letter be recorded, and that in the opinion of the Corporation the additional cost of making the connections would, in all probability, be not so great as to affect the principles embodied in the report of the committee, dated 26th December, 1882, and adopted by the Corporation on the 3rd November following.

Captain Morland seconded the resolution, observing that one of the dissenting members of the subcommittee had expressed an incorrect and unsupportable view in stating that there were "emanations from the new stately chimneys along the Queen's-road." These chimneys, Captain Morland said, had not even been connected with sewers, and, as was explained at the Town Council the other day, these emanations were from the old drains. The Municipality had already spent about seventeen lakhs on drainage works, and now it would not do to delay the work any longer.

Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee moved an adjournment of the discussion, with a view to afford Dr. Blaney an opportunity to have his own say on the question.

The resolution was seconded by Dr. De Souza.

The Municipal Commissioner said that it was very important that the question should be considered at an early date. He wished the Corporation thoroughly to understand that in the main the financial consideration of the question had nothing whatever to do with the financial consideration of the Tansa scheme. (Hear, hear.) He then alluded to the inconvenience caused by his having been obliged to leave his other official work in order that he might be able to attend the meeting of the Corporation and express his opinion on important matters like the one now before them, and then to find that there was no quorum. He was entirely in the hands of the Corporation, but if they put off the question till another meeting, it might again interefere with his other business. He had to say a great deal on the question, and it would certainly be a waste of time to enter at that moment into its merits if they were to postpone its consideration.

Colonel Merewether was opposed to the motion for adjournment. He said that delay meant an expenditure of Rs. 85,000 for nothing. What guarantee was there that Dr. Blaney would not have to hold a coroner's inquest on the day the question came on again for discussion?

The motion for adjournment was lost by the casting vote of the Chairman, and the consideration of the question was then proceeded with.

The Municipal Commissioner, then addressing the Corporation, said it would, perhaps, be easier for him to speak on that occasion if there had been a resolution in more precise terms before the meeting. But happily it was no part of his function, either to propose a motion or vote in favour of it; and therefore, at whatever time of the debate he spoke, it would be with the view of offering the Corporation the best advice in his power, rather than of catching a majority of votes in favour of any particular motion. One of the most important questions which the Municipality had to deal with in Bombay was the subject of drainage, and he knew that the opinions which he himself held, after very patient inquiry, were not always considered to be the most popular ones. But he had approached the subject in the first instance from an entirely impartial point of view, and that attitude he still maintained; but each further degree of information that he obtained corroborated the opinions which he had already expressed, and therefore in duty to the Corporation and to the public of Bombay he felt bound to lose no opportunity of impressing them with the necessity of considering and disposing of this subject without delay. If members of the Corporation would look at what was going on elsewhere in connection with sanitary science and sanitary reform, he was quite sure they would, without any argument from him, be thoroughly satisfied that the subject of sanitary reform was one which merited the closest possible attention and the greatest possible support in Bombay. (Hear, hear.) Year by year increasing attention was being paid, and rightly paid, to various branches of reform in Bombay, and he was confident that gentlemen who were thoroughly determined to reform evil in other respects would before long recognise the urgent need of studying this unpleasant but very important subject, and, not grudging the time and labour, would show themselves as zealous in promoting sanitary reform as they were in advancing the happiness of their fellow-citizens in other directions. Many contrary views had been expressed on this question; but he was quite certain that the verdict of all sensible men would be that what had been successfully achieved as the result of the patient inquiries in other countries might well be adopted in Bombay. When he spoke of other countries, he did not wish to ignore differences of climate or differences of usage. But if he could show with absolute certainty, as he might do if they could spare the time to go into statistics, that an improved system of drainage, be it in England, France, Germany, or the United States, had for its result the lessening of disease, then the people of this city might rest assured that the proper thing for them to do was to insist upon proper drainage in their own city. They had already laid down the main artery and some of the main branches of their sewerage system, and they had provided a pumping station to discharge the contents of these sewers. These sewers would secure the speedy removal of the polluted water or sullage, and if necessary, of the nightsoil also, from houses in many parts of the town, if only arrangements were made as now proposed for admitting these refuse substances to the new sewers. Seeing the dread which existed in many quarters on the question of carrying away nightsoil by underground drains, and having no particular partisan views on the subject, when he was in England and on the Continent a year or two ago he particularly made it the object of inquiry as to what views were held by those people who were most opposed to carrying away nightsoil by underground sewers, and he found that, in every town without exception, the people all recognised that there existed a necessity of providing an underground sewage system as the means of carrying away polluted water from the houses, whether nightsoil were removed by other means or not. Given a sewerage system, there might be either what was known as "the combined system," or there might be the "separate system." According to the former, which was the best adapted to some places, sewers are designed for carrying away sullage water as well as rain water. According to the latter, the sewers are designed for carring away house sewage only, and not rain water, for which separate provision is made. In Bombay they had adopted the separate system, and having adopted it, he did not think he need go into the question at any length to show why it was in the present case better than the combined system. In England, where rain fell at different times throughout the year, there might be reason for preferring the combined system. But in Bombay, where they had to carry polluted water alone from the houses for eight months in the year, it would have added immensely and unnecessarily to the cost to provide sewers of a capacity sufficient, not for the polluted water only, but also for the rain water which they had only for a period of four months in the year. Besides the far greater expenditure which this system of sewers would have involved, it would also have been necessary to provide for pumping power sufficient to raise the vast quantities of water which would be carried down the sewers to the outfall during a heavy rainfall, and the provision would have been so ruinously costly as to be altogether impracticable. Again, apart from the consideration of expense, they must remember that sewers of a sufficient capacity to carry off the rainfall would be too large for the normal contents, namely, the house sewage, and that the result would have been that the latter would not have anything like the same rapidity of flow that was secured by sewers of a capacity suited to it alone. The chief reasons, therefore, for adopting the separate system were economy and prevention of stagnation. The separate system, then, was an established fact in Bombay, and, as they were aware, the main sewer with its outfall at Worli and some of the intercepting sewers in connection therewith, and many branch pipe sewers, had been already laid. Now came the question—having thus far adopted the system for carrying away the sullage water, distinct from rain water, what were the necessary steps to be taken in consequence? They were these—that all the receptacles for sullage water must be above the surface of the ground; because if that were not the case, they would also receive rain water, which, too, would pass into the sewer. Every single house must have pipes or channels leading into the receptacles in such a way that rain water would be excluded, otherwise the sewers and the pumps would be swamped and overpowered. Having got thus far, they came to the question as to who should pay for these pipes. This was a matter which he would leave entirely to the Corporation. For his part, he was quite convinced of one thing, that all underground work should certainly be done by officers responsible to the Corporation. Some of them were probably alive to the consequences of defective plumbing; and there was this fact to be remembered, that the art or business of plumbing was as yet in its most rudimentary stage in Bombay. Anybody who read the records of sanitary work could see for himself how many accidents even in England were due to imperfect joints. In America, too, the subject was receiving great attention, and strict regulations were being introduced on the subject of plumbing. For these reasons, his opinion was that all work, at any rate up to the receptacles for house sewage, in fact all underground work, as well as the trap and ventilating pipe, should be done under municipal supervision, and that the Municipality should pay for everything up to that receptacle. If they did this, and if they made the supervision continuous, they would have done everything in their power to prevent sewer-gas from finding its way from the sewers into any houses. The proposal had been that in the first drainage section the Corporation should pay for everything, including the down-take pipes affixed to the sides of the houses. But the scheme which they had passed for the Fort did not go so far as that, the system approved here by the Corporation avowedly only going up to the edge of the houses. One reason why he thought it so important that this question should be dealt with without delay was that it was inseparably connected with the next matter on that day's business list, namely, the surface drainage of the city and the state of the Flats. One thing was certain, that until the refuse water and such nightsoil as was now being carried by the old drains (and there was a good deal more nightsoil than people ordinarily supposed) was diverted from them and taken directly from the house gullies and cesspools by means of the new sewers to the pumping station, so long would the nuisance caused by this sullage and nightsoil passing into the old open main drain and thence on to the Flats continue. This was an evil which must not be allowed to continue any longer. He believed that the public, and Government as representing the public, would be justified in demanding the discontinuance of it. He was no friend of compulsory action, and he believed the Corporation would attach more weight to his words when he reminded them that when Government had a year or two ago passed a Resolution on the subject of the sewerage question, at the instance of the Sanitary Commissioner, he himself in his reply had then deprecated the proposal to put the bludgeon clauses of the Act into force in regard to this matter, feeling sure, as he did, that the Corporation, when they thoroughly grasped the evil of the present condition of things, would exert themselves to provide the necessary remedy. Further delay in this matter was not justifiable, but he thought it very much better that the great subject of sanitary improvement should be undertaken by the Corporation of their own free will, rather than that any particular scheme should be forced upon them. But whatever scheme or modification of scheme be adopted, he must say in duty to the public, and he was perfectly certain that all members there present would agree with him, that the discharge of filthy matter on the Flats must be stopped. (Hear, hear.) A gentleman of distinguished position in this Presidency, who was opposed to the idea of house connections, had recently in conversation with him been complaining that the nuisance of the Flats had not been abated. He (the Commissioner) then explained to him in a few words how, if they were to remedy this nuisance, they must provide for the removal of the house sullage by means of the new sewers. The rain water on the Flats, brought there by means of the old drains, which also at present carry during the monsoon the house sullage of the greater part of the city, might of course flow off from the Flats into the sea, as soon as the level of the sea allowed it. But until that could happen the water, highly charged with polluted matter as it is, remained there, and consequently there must be a certain pollution of the soil. This was one reason why he was so anxious that the work of diverting the house sullage into the drains intended for it should at once be carried out. He believed that nobody at the Corporation had studied the question more closely than a gentleman now sitting near him, and yet that gentleman was reported to have asked on a recent occasion why there was such an abominable smell from Back Bay. The answer was easy. The drains which were connected with the intercepting sewer at Queen's-road were on the old system, and immediately the rains came on, the connection had to be cut off, and their contents had to be discharged into Back Bay as before; and consequently in the monsoon they still suffered from the nuisance, which was stopped in the fair season. And this state of things would continue till they had carried out the drainage scheme. So that in Back Bay on one side and on the Flats on the other there was the same nuisance (differing in degree), attributable to the same cause, and remediable in the same manner. He very often received complaints, sometimes from one part of the city and sometimes from another, as to defective drainage; and their zealous Health Officer was apt to be a little indignant because he, the Commissioner, could not provide an immediate local remedy. But local remedies were in most cases impossible. The most local sewer must have some other sewer to be discharged into, and the removal of these nuisances was dependent on the construction of the complete system of new sewers. As to the much-abused question of the "sewerage system," although the subject was an unpopular one, he was sure from conversations which he had had with members of the Corporation and people outside, that, since he first came to Bombay, intelligent public opinion in favour of proceeding with the system of sanitary sewerage had greatly gained ground. Some who had been opposed to it were now convinced of its necessity. He thought that, if the chairman of the Corporation were not in his chair at that moment, he would probably be among the first to express his assent to this view. (Hear, hear.) There were, however, still a great many people who had a great distrust of "house connections." He himself was one of them, and that was why he was exerting himself so steadily to obtain house disconnections. He would not venture on medical topics, but he might mention that when he was going round one of the worst districts in London with a health officer to whom he was specially introduced by Dr. Buchanan, the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health, that officer told him that in his opinion filthy, uncleansed latrine shafts were responsible for many more cases of typhoid than were the sewers. They had many such shafts in Bombay, and, as they were aware, there were cases of typhoid in districts where there were no sewers. What they had to achieve was the best and most rapid means of removing filth of all kinds, and to fight against stagnation of all kinds. House connections, of the worst kind, were unfortunately only too frequent already in Bombay. He himself had often seen houses in which there were pipes leading from the interior of the house direct into the old drains. The other day Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee asked him to go into a little gully opposite the new Parsee Girls' School, and he saw that all around were house-connections about as bad as they could be. It might very naturally be said, now that they had laid down the pipe sewers, that it was his duty under certain sections of the Municipal Act to compel house-owners to proceed with the house connections. But he had been reluctant to put these provisions into force as long as the Corporation were deliberating whether they should carry out the work themselve. Now as regards the question of nightsoil, it was held by a great many experts that if they were to admit sullage water into the sewers, it mattered very little whether they added the nightsoil too. He need not press this argument, because what they were now doing was, that they were actually putting the whole nightsoil into the new main sewer, without any sullage water to help it along. It would, he hoped, be always remembered that this was not a course which he had advocated. But that was the cheapest thing to do, and so it was done; and now, looking to the fact that they were already putting the nightsoil into the sewer, he asked the Corporation to consider whether it would not be much better that the sullage water should also go into the sewer. (Hear, hear.) At present the sullage water either soaked into the earth round buildings, or went into the old drains, or into cesspools where there were no drains. These cesspools were either cleaned at very great expense by the Health Department, or not cleaned at all for want of sufficient means to enable them to clean all the cesspools throughout the town. The sullage which passed into the old drains found its way into the Flats, and its residuum remained there at the end of the rains, more or less offensive, for two or three months. (Hear, hear.)

Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban said that after the very lucid explanation given by the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of house connections, it appeared to him that they should not have much difficulty in arriving at a decision. The nature of his professional duties had led him to study the subject, though not to the same extent as a sanitary engineer would do, and he had come to the conclusion that, perhaps, the best course, under the present circumstances of drainage in Bombay, would be to complete it in the manner suggested by the Municipal Commissioner. The system had been carried out, and to a great extent satisfactorily, in some of the new public buildings on the Esplanade, and he was fully convinced that it would be successful in other places also, if the precautions mentioned by the Municipal Commissioner in regard to ventilation, etc., were carefully carried out. He had successfully adopted the system in his own house on the Esplanade, and the Corporation might rest assured that he should not have adopted it if he had not been convinced of its success. (Hear, hear.) Unless house connections were made the object of the scheme would be frustrated; and they might as well close the drains already constructed. The speaker then urged the advisability of the work being carried out under municipal supervision.

The Municipal Commissioner said there was one point on which he should like to draw the attention of the Corporation. The other day he was looking over some by-laws relating to an English town, where they had introduced a new system of sewerage, and it was there laid down that if owing to the Corporation introducing the change the house-owners were required to make an alteration, they should bear half the cost only. He was certain that in every sewerage scheme they would meet with difficulties, and he believed the great difficulty about the scheme here was not only as to the subject of house connections, but also as to that of the ventilation of the street sewers. After all that he had read on the question, he was quite convinced that a great deal had yet to be done in regard to devising the best system of ventilation. The tall pillars on the Queen's-road were made with the object that people going along the road might not suffer from the bad smells which might emanate from road surface ventilators. Although the preponderance of opinion was at present in favour of road surface ventilation, the subject was one admitting of a good deal of doubt, and one in which he hoped greater knowledge would tend to greater improvement here and elsewhere. Local and climatic influences must always be taken into consideration, and the more ventilation these sewers had the better. Again, referring to the subject of house connections, the Commissioner said that he hoped that the new houses being built by Government in the Marine-lines would set an example to Bombay as to what good house drainage should be. It would be perfectly absurd for him to try to carry out this system in such low parts of the town as Camateepoora, if Government buildings did not adopt it. (Hear, hear.) Instead of having begun with the worst houses and the poorest class, he would have liked to begin with the best houses and the most intelligent and influential class. If once an improved system of house drainage were adopted by the latter in their houses, the bulk of the population, seeing that it worked with success, would follow suit, and then the Corporation would hear very little more about the insuperable difficulties of the Bombay sewerage system. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master said that grave apprehensions were entertained by a portion of the public and even some of the members of the Corporation that the introduction of the system of house connections would prove deleterious to the public health. They believed that the introduction of gas into their houses would prove destructive. The members of the Corporation were called as far as the scheme went the murderers of the inhabitants of this city. (A laugh.) They believed that Dr. Blaney's work as the coroner of Bombay would increase, and there would be a dozen more coroners required. (Renewed laughter.) But he was sure that the clear exposition on the subject made by the Municipal Commissioner would strengthen the hands of the Corporation, and even convert those members who had all along been opposing such a valuable scheme, which was certainly required in the interest of the health and sanitation of the city. He entirely agreed with the Commissioner that the cost of these house connections should be borne by the Municipality.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhai observed that he really could not exactly follow what the proposals of the Municipal Commissioner were. There were certain suggestions made, but he failed to see their connection with the question, which was that of the increased cost of constructing house connection in the first drainage system.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee emphatically asserted that if the house connections were to be made at all, they ought to be made at the expense of the Municipality.

Mr. Khote observed that the success of their drainage entirely depended upon these house connections being satisfactorily made. In order that these connections might be satisfactorily carried out without any wrangling between the Municipality and house-owners they should be left in the hands of the Municipal engineers.

Dr D'Souza approved of the very clear and able explanation made by the Commissioner.

The Hon. K. T. Telang quite agreed with the speakers who had spoken in very high terms of the lucidity of the explanation given by the Commissioner, but coming to the consideration of the question some points in the arguments advanced by that officer did not appear to him to be so satisfactory as could be desired. Although he had followed the Commissioner's speech with great interest, he could not say he was convinced by it to that full extent which he should have desired to give his vote upon the motion before the meeting. The Corporation had by its vote on a previous occasion decided that house connections should be made at the expense of the Municipality. The proposal of the increased cost of these house connections did not affect the principle of the thing. Whether the previous resolution was right or wrong, it should not be re-opened because if it was possible to re-open the resolution he should be able to point at all events to certain circumstances which neither the explanation given by the Commissioner nor those who had followed him had yet satisfactorily dealt with. He viewed the question of the whole drainage scheme with very great distrust, and holding as he did that view he was not now prepared to ask the Corporation to dissent from their former resolution. As regarded the question whether or not additional cost should be paid by the Corporation it seemed to him doubtful whether they would be regular now in going into the question. It seemed to him that in voting in favour of the resolution he would be doing it under a grave reserve and by no means satisfied that this is the right thing for them to do.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried by a majority.

DONATION BY H. H. THE RAO OF KUTCH.

The Corporation considered report of the committee appointed to consider the question of the most desirable means of appropriating the Rs. 10,000 presented by H. H. the Rao of Kutch.

It was then proposed by the Hon'ble K. T. Telang, and seconded by Mr. R. N. Khote and carried "That the report of the committee of the Corporation appointed to advise as to the appropriation of the Rs. 10,000, presented by H. H. the Rao of Kutch, be recorded, and that the Municipal Commissioner be informed the Corporation are of opinion that the money should be invested in public securities and the interest therefrom appropriated to the maintenance of scholarships in the Ripon Technical School to be called, "The Maharao Khengarji Scholarships." an application of the gift which, it is thought, would commend itself to the approval of H. H. the Rao. The Corporation then adjourned.

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* That the Resolution of the Town Council No. 2249 of 1884, and letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 12333, dated 20th February last, on the subject of the increased cost of constructing house connections in the first drainage system, be referred to the following Committee, to consider and report as to what bearing, if any, the circumstance of that increased cost should be regarded as having on the Resolution of the Corporation, according to which the cost of house connections is to be borne by the Municipality:—Mr. Dosabhai Framjee, Dr. Blaney, Colonel Merewether, Mr. Gostling, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Dr. Blanc, and. The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath, Mandlik.

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

ON Saturday at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. N. Spencer, second judge, Mrs. Elizabeth Horton sought to recover from Mrs. Sarah E. Harrison, the wife of a lieutenant in the Bombay Army, the sum of Rs. 112, being the amount of a promissory note executed on the 5th October last by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff for value received. Mr. Allan F. Turner appeared for the plaintiff. He said the defendant promised to pay the amount on the 5th February last. He believed that her husband is a lieutenant in the Bombay Army, and that she was about to plead coverture; but she had separate property of her own. The defendant admitted the debt, stating she got the money not on her own account, but for some other person. She pleaded coverture, and said that her husband is at present in Egypt. She had no separate property, as immediately after her marriage the money she had went to the control of her husband. She was not in a position at present to pay the amount all at once. His honour gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 5th February last up to the 20th ult., with costs. It was also ordered that the decree be executed against the separate property of the defendant, if any.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following table shows the amount of imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1885-86:—

IN THE MONTH OF JULY, 1885.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	27,74,108	51,85,202	85,59,310
Exports	21 800	7,35,850	7,60,650
Net Imports.........	27,49,308	50,49,352	77,98,660
TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF JULY, 1885 (PROGRESSIVE).			
Imports	1,37,47,713	4,85,14,487	6,22,62,200
Exports	10,14,505	27,32,910	30,47,415
Net Imports..	1,27,33,208	4,61,81,577	5,92,14,785

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1885-86:—

IN THE MONTH OF JULY, 1885.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay Rs.	Total, Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	20,66,465	50,94,469	71,60,934
Coined & Examined.	45,12,026	67,22,910	1,12,34,936
TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF JULY, 1885 (PROGRESSIVE).			
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	1,69,21,566	3,07,59,934	4,76,81,500
Coined & Examined.	1,81,70,706	3,11,10,235	4,92,80,941

GRAEFENBERG
CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADDON & CO., Ld.

Price, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5.

THE decline in Bar Silver to 48d. per oz., which was reported privately yesterday, is now confirmed by Reuter, and we hear that even that price is merely a nominal quotation, buyers having entirely withdrawn from the market. The effect on Indian Securities has naturally been adverse, 4 per cent. Rupee Paper coming £1 lower at £73½, and 4½ 15s. lower at £74. The 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan at the same time has receded from £102⅝ to £101½, but part of this fall is, no doubt, attributable to the general indications of dearer money which are becoming apparent. Consols are ⅛ lower at par.

In General Produce, Linseed seems to be one of the few articles which holds its own, the London market yesterday being again firmer, and 9d. per quarter higher in Calcutta to arrive *via* Cape. Rapeseed was quieter and partially 3d. lower. Wheat is reported without change.

Piece-Goods in Manchester are flat and Cotton in Liverpool keeps quiet, although the sales yesterday were again 8,000 bales, and prices both on the spot and to arrive unchanged. In New York ready Mid-Uplands are quoted 1-16 cent. easier, while futures are one point dearer.

The Liverpool weekly figures exhibit no very special features. The takings by the trade, although slightly larger than the previous week, only total 46,000 bales, and the ready stock shows a reduction of but 33,000 bales, leaving it 108,000 bales below the corresponding day last year. The visible supply for all Europe has decreased by 70,000 bales, making it 359,000 bales less than last year. In the latter item the lowest point will probably be reached during the next or the following week, as the American crop movements will within a fortnight be about equal to the European consumption; but the Liverpool stock is not likely to touch its minimum for another two months, the indications at present being that the Continent will, unlike last year, attract the bulk of the early supplies. Last year the high prices ruling in Liverpool naturally attracted shipments, but in Liverpool to-day the quotation is ¾d. per lb. below the same time last season, and dull as trade is on the Continent just now it is by no means so depressed as in Lancashire, Continental manufacturers being much less dependent on an export trade, and consequently less affected at the moment by the decline in the Eastern Exchanges.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	30,000	14,300	33,000
„ Exports to U K.	4,000	12,000	15,000
„ „ Cont.	1,000	5,000	10,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept ...	22,000	14,300	33,000
„ Exports to U. K. „ ..	2,000	12,000	15,000
„ „ Cont. „ ..	1,000	5,000	10,000
„ Stock in the Ports	137,000	112,000	216,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 4th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds.....	1,140,000	1,499,380	1,668,430
„ „ Surats....	221,000	584,970	467,690

For the United Kingdom only the figures are—

Stock in Liverpool	590,000	697,500	831,000
„ London	25,000	70,000	43,500
American afloat	10,000	19,000	23,000
East Indian „	18,000	40,000	83,000
	643,000	826,500	980,500
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 7-16d.	6 3-16d.	5⅝d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera ...	4 9-16d.	4⅜d.	4 1-16d.
Difference.....	⅞d.	1 13-16d.	1 9-16d.

In the Bombay market for the staple, so far as we can learn, this has practically been a blank day. Prices remain unchanged, but there is no inquiry from home, and therefore no demand on the part of exporters here.

WHEAT has met a somewhat better inquiry to-day, not because of any improvement in the home advices, but continued low freights and the further decline in exchange are enabling buyers to operate at sellers' rates. A fair business has been done in No. 1 Club Delhi at Rs. 3-10-9 and in Ekdani Pessy at Rs. 3-13 per cent. railway terms.

SEEDS:—Linseed, although said by Reuter to be firmer at home, has not been in quite so much request here to-day, and at Rs. 6-10 per cwt. bazaar terms the market is not strong. Rapeseed is dull and unchanged, and we hear of nothing doing in Gingelly.

FREIGHTS remain nominally unaltered. For Liverpool the rate is still 16s. 3d., and we quote 18s. 9d. for Continental ports, but there are no steamers on the berth.

EXCHANGE:—The confirmation of the fall in Silver has induced a further reduction of 1-32d. in rates; but the tone of the market is, if anything, steadier at the decline. The banks are more disposed to sell and if any buyers could have been found would probably have sold demand at yesterday's closing quotation. The inquiry for remittance, however, is practically at a standstill, and that will have a tendency to steady things. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand........	1s. 6 9-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 7-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6⅜d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 6½d.
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·95½

GOVERNMENT PAPER is lower again owing to the decline reported from London. In the first instance a drop of ¼ took place, and this brought out free buyers, resulting in a large business in Fours for delivery at the end of the month at from Rs. 97 7-16 down to Rs. 97¼. At the close we quote Rs. 97 5-16, and for ready Rs. 97½. Fours-and-a-half are now down to Rs. 98⅛.

SHARES as a general rule are fairly steady. In Spinning and Weaving Mills, Jewraz Balloo and Great Eastern are Rs. 5 lower, Manockjee Petit Rs. 5 higher. Dhurrumseys have advanced to Rs. 230. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company shares are Rs. 100 higher in first issue at Rs. 4,000.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPT. 3.

Bishop, Lt., By., 2nd Glos. Regt., rejoining corps, from Kurrachee.

Alban, Lt., By. 7th Inf., on leave, from Ahmednagar.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Ostrehan, Col., By., Dy. Comy Gl., from leave, from Poona.

Montcith, Capt., By. 3rd L. Cav., on leave, from Poona.

Osborn, Maj., By. R. E., on duty, from Nasik.

DEPARTURES.—SEPT. 4.

Bishop, Lt., By., 2nd Glos. Regt., rejoining corps, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-quarters this day, Monday, the 7th inst., at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

Intending competitors at the Poona Meeting are reminded that all entries should be sent to Head-quarters not later than the 10th inst. The entrance fees should be forwarded at the same time.

The range at Colaba is available for practice for the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps on Wednesday next the 9th instant from 4 p.m. to dark. Members must notify their intention not later than 1 p.m. on the day they wish to fire, to allow of arrangements being made for markers, &c.

Lce-Corpl. W. Plunkitt is transferred from G. Company to C. Company from this date.

The following promotions are sanctioned in G. Company from this date, viz:—Corpl. E. H. McDonald, to be Lce.-Sergt.; Lce.-Corpl. V. Cabral to be Corpl.; Vol. R. Hussey, to be Lce-Corpl; and Vol. J. B. Brown, to be Lce.-Corpl.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY H E THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Adjutant-General's Office,
Head-Quarters, Poona, 4th September, 1885.

With the sanction of Govt the C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt H W L Bayly S C, Wing officer 21st Bo Infy, to officiate as Depy Asst Qr-Mr General, Bo Dist.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

14th Regt Bo Infy. Capt T H Mackenzie, S.C, Wing officer 27th Bo Light Infantry, to be Wing Comrd vice Lieut-Col Greig, appointed 2nd in Comd, 10th Bombay Light Infy.

Under Instructions from Horse Guards Lieut H A N Fyers is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Batn Rifle Brigade and directed to proceed to England, at his own expense, to join the latter Batn.

Major C J Ayates, Genl List, Infy Wing Comr 28th Bo Infy, returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the 27th April, 1885.

H E the C-in-C in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officers leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

R A.—Capt F C Farmer, A-4, for 6 months on urgent private affairs.

1st Ban Rifle, Brig-Major R J Heber-Percy for 6 months on urgent private affairs.

Capt H P Burn for 6 months on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

1st Batn Worcestershire Regt, C A H Atkinson, to Mussoorie on private affairs from 28th Aug, 1885 pending retirement from the service.

Medl Staff—Surg-Major A C Greig, of Ahmednuggur and Secunderabad from 30th Aug to 15th Sept, 1885, on private affairs. (This cancels G C C No 390 of the 21st Aug, 1885.)

I M S—Surg-Major E Sexton (in Medl charge 17th Bo Infantry) to Dalhousie from 19th June to 5th Oct 1885 on medl certificate under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 14, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Watson's Hotel.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

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MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazillian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BALDWIN—September 5, at Columbian House, Mazagon, the wife of G. J. W. Baldwin, Commander s. s. Columbian, of a son. (Still born. Premature birth).

DEATH.

DOCTOR—September 6, at his residence, Cowasjee Patell-street, Fort, Sorabjee Ruttonjee Doctor and Clerk, Deputy Surgeon-General's Office. Funeral at 8 a.m. this morning.

ISAACS—August 31, at Karachi, Lilly Anna, the dearly-loved wife of Dav. Isaacs, Store Dept., R. M. Ry., Ajmere, aged 16 years, 5 months, and 20 days. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1885.

WE reported on Saturday a case in the High Court which once more illustrates the anomalous operation of the power of enhancement of sentence. The defendant was a young Hindu who had been sentenced by Mr. Scott, first-class magistrate at Egutpoora, to three months' imprisonment for making a false charge. The offence was certainly not a light one. Dagda Hari had hidden some of his own property on the premises of another man, and had then informed the police patel that the man had broken into his house and stolen his things. A light sentence in a case of this kind would have been an encouragement to a rather numerous class of offenders for whom there is no particular reason why the courts should show mercy. But there were special circumstances in the case which the magistrate thought it his duty to take into account—the youth of the offender, and the fact that he was of very low mental calibre. It is fairly open to inquiry whether he did not give too much weight to these circumstances when he arrived at the conclusion that justice would be done in sentencing him to three months' imprisonment. That, however, is the severest criticism which the sentence invites. Another magistrate might have thought the offence demanded a heavier penalty. But this, or something like it, might be said of nine sentences out of every ten on the record. A comparison of assize-court calendars would show an abundant variety in the weight and character of the sentences passed by different judges. When Tom Hood wrote about "the great judge, the little judge, the judges of Assize," he may have been thinking—if he thought of anything but his pun—that their sentences varied as greatly as their statures. There is, within certain limits, no other standard of punishment than that which the judgment of the bench may approve, and so long as there is no serious departure from justice and good sense a sentence should be allowed to stand, even though it may appear to be too lenient [illegible] too severe. And this general proposition, we take it, is not greatly affected by the provision in the Indian Criminal Code which empowers the High Court to revise and enhance the sentences passed by the subordinate courts. There are no precise directions on the subject, and it appears to be quite within the competence of the court, if it thinks that a man sentenced to a month's imprisonment should have been imprisoned for a month and a day, to have him re-arrested and sent to gaol for the extra day. The mere letter of the law would permit that, or any equally capricious exercise of the power of revision. But it is evident that the framers of the Code never contemplated that this particular provision should be employed for the purposeless vexation of prisoners. It was meant to be a safeguard against the obviously pernicious leniency of the subordinate courts—against grave and palpable miscarriages of justice. The High Court was empowered to revise sentences, not in order that a perfect standard of penalties might be put in operation—not so that the sentences passed by every mofussil magistrate shall be made to conform to the ideal set up by two High Court Judges who may possibly have quite peculiar views as to what constitutes an adequate sentence—but so that no flagrant mistake of the magistrate in the direction either of severity or of leniency may pass unamended. The High Court stands in this matter very much in the same position as a court which is being moved for a rule for a new trial of a civil action on the ground of excessive damages. It has become almost a set phrase with the judges in dealing with applications of this kind to say that though possibly if they had been asked to assess damages they would have put them at a lower figure, still as there was nothing extravagant in the jury's verdict they did not feel it their duty to disturb it. It is in this spirit that the power of criminal revision was meant to be exercised. The mere fact that the High Court believed that a prisoner had been leniently dealt with would not suffice to justify an interference with the sentence which the magistrate had passed upon him. A substantial failure of justice alone would warrant an enhancement of sentence, and we can see no warrant for saying that this existed in the case of Dagda Hari. This is not the worst case of the kind that has lately come forward, but it shows how vexatious the operation of the provision in question may become unless it is applied sparingly and circumspectly. Some limitation upon its application is clearly necessary.

THE annual police report showing the state of crime in the town and island of Bombay is always an interesting document, and that of the past year is, on the whole, satisfactory. The statistics given show a large decrease in the number of persons brought before the Presidency magistrates as compared with the previous year. In 1883 the number of persons brought up amounted to 40,394, but in 1884 the total number was 37,495. Thus the report shows a decrease of 2,899 in the number of persons charged as compared with the returns of the year before. This so far is very satisfactory. But it must be remembered on the other hand that the year 1883, with which comparison is made, was an exceptionally bad year—from a police point of view. If we compare the year 1884 with the previous five years, we find that the total number of persons charged with various offences is very decidedly above the average, being only exceeded by the totals of 1883 and 1882. It is at any rate satisfactory to find that while the three previous reports announced an increase of crime, this year's report shows a decrease. There is certainly much room for improvement. During the last six years on an average 35,000 persons have been annually brought up before the magistrates. The population of the city and island, when the last census was taken, amounted to 773,196. We may assume that about this number has been the average population during the last six years, and may therefore conclude that during those years on an average 45 out of every 1,000 of the population have been annually brought before the magistrates. This is a large proportion as compared with England and Wales, where the proportion of persons brought up between 1857 and 1878 ranged from twenty to twenty-seven per 1,000. As might be expected from native customs, the number of women brought up before the magistrates is very small when compared with European statistics. In England the female offenders are about 20 per cent. of the whole total, and in Scotland 27 per cent.; but in Bombay only about eight out of every hundred persons accused belong to the female sex. While this proportion holds good generally between the female and male offenders—Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsee—during the last six years, in this year's return there is one peculiar fact that requires explanation. In spite of the general decrease of crime, the number of Parsee women brought up is more than twice as great as it was last year. No doubt those natives who are conservative in social questions will attribute this striking change to the greater liberty that Parsee women are now beginning to enjoy; but such an explanation cannot possibly account for the sudden change wrought in one year. For many years Parsee women have been allowed more freedom than their Mahomedan and Hindoo sisters, but in the five years before 1884 they have contributed a very small fraction of the aggregate number of offenders belonging to their community.

Among the particular items that make up the large decrease of crime in last year's report drunkenness holds a high place. There were 1,261 fewer cases of drunkenness in 1884 than in the previous year. This decrease of drunkenness Mr. Cooper is inclined to attribute to the cheapness of food and general prosperity of the lower classes of natives. But such a conclusion is opposed to the general evidence of statistics. It has been noticed by English statisticians that the Metropolitan police returns show a very complete descending scale of drunkenness, beginning with a maximum on that day of the week on which wages are paid, and ending with a minimum six days after. Mr. Samuelson, in his history of drink, tells us that "the general prosperity of the trading community, and the rise of wages that accompanied that prosperity, from about the years 1871 to 1875, swelled the figures that represent the national thirst very considerably." In fact, it is pretty obvious that a man who has a little money to spare is more likely to indulge in the luxury of liquor than one who is half-starved, in India as well as in England. So we are more inclined to leave the decrease of drunkenness unexplained than to attribute it to a cause which generally has the opposite effect. Among the statistics we are glad to notice a decrease of 87 in cases of furious driving. It is probable that the energy of the police in making arrests some time ago acted as a salutary warning to those who are inclined to indulge in this dangerous amusement. When one or two offenders had been made an example of, their punishment made others less inclined to run the risk of falling under the clutches of the law. We are also glad to notice a large increase in the number of cases of persons brought up and punished for cruelty to animals. It cannot be supposed that the population of Bombay was appreciably more brutal in 1884 than in 1883, so we attribute the increase by 356 in the number of cases to the activity of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Of the 3,646 persons brought up on this charge, all except sixteen were convicted and punished.

The annual lists of inquests prepared by the coroner and included in the criminal reports afford valuable information for the student of statistics, as the various causes of death are distinguished under well-chosen heads. The number of inquests held during the year 1884 was 417, showing a small decrease as compared with the previous year. In 74 cases a verdict of suicide was returned, and the table given shows clearly the various means chosen by each unfortunate being to terminate his or her own existence. No part of criminal statistics has been more carefully studied than the records of suicide, and Dr. Blaney's tables enable us to compare the extent and circumstances of suicide in this city with the similar records that have been so elaborately collected in England and other European countries. During the six years from 1879 to 1884 the average number of reported suicides has been a little over 76, which gives an annual proportion of over 98 suicides per million, if we assume, as we did above, that the average population of Bombay during that period has been about 773,196. This is a larger proportion than is given for any of the districts into which the United Kingdom is divided in Dr. Morselli's map showing the intensity of suicide in various parts of Europe. The statistics given for the United Kingdom vary from 5 per million in Ireland to 73 per million in the south-eastern counties of England, but nowhere reach the Bombay figure. But when we turn our attention to the Continent, we find many districts in which the intensity of suicide is far greater than that which prevails in Bombay. Hamburg, Upper Saxony, Zealand, Funen, the Kingdom of Saxony, and Isle-de-France, with respectively 300, 303, 308, 311, and 330 suicides annually per million, entirely cast into the shade the amount of suicide in this city, and show that the excess of suicide in Bombay as compared with England must not be entirely attributed to the heat or the influence of Asiatic character and religion. Protestants of Teutonic blood in the temperate climate of Saxony are far more prone to destroy their own lives than the Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsees of this city. It is only when we come to consider the various methods used to commit suicide that we can see between the Bombay and European statistics a very distinct contrast. In the report of Bombay suicides we find that there is very little variety in the means chosen for self-destruction. Out of the 458 suicides committed here during the last six years, all but forty-eight were cases of drowning or poisoning; only nineteen of the victims hanged themselves, and only nine cut their throats or stabbed themselves. In the English statistics given by Dr. Morselli for nineteen years we find a very different state of affairs. In England far the largest number of suicides hang themselves; in most years the number of suicides by drowning is a little less than those effected by cutting or stabbing; while poison is not half as often used as knives and razors. Thus we see that hanging and cutting or stabbing, the two commonest modes of committing suicide in England, are so seldom resorted to in Bombay, that they only account for twenty-eight out of the 458 cases reported in the last six years. Throughout Europe generally we nowhere find the extraordinary predominance of drowning and poisoning that is so remarkable in Dr. Blaney's reports, while we find in every European country except Italy that hanging is the method of suicide most generally chosen. From the point of view of a student of suicide Italy more closely resembles Bombay than any other European country, for in Italy, as in Bombay, drowning takes the first place among the methods of suicide, while hanging is rather rare, though not so uncommon as in Bombay. Perhaps the case of Italy may suggest an explanation of the frequency of suicide by drowning in Bombay. Italy is the southernmost and warmest of European countries, and water is less abhorrent to the senses there than in colder northern climes. Indeed, under a southern sun, water may be dangerously attractive to the imagination.

> "Dip your arm o'er the boat-side, elbow-deep,
> As I do: thus: were death so unlike sleep,
> Caught this way? Death's to fear from flame or steel
> Or poison doubtless; but from water—feel!"

says an Italian lady in one of Browning's poems, and the statistics of suicide show that the poet has put into her mouth a truly national sentiment. Suicide by drowning is found to be generally more frequent in warm than in cold climates. If we ask further why this mode of suicide is far commoner in Bombay than it is even in the warmest of European climates, our ubiquitous tanks will suggest an explanation. Often elsewhere an intending suicide by water may fail to complete his purpose, and struggle out once more to life and *terra firma*; but for any one who has thrown himself into the depths of a Bombay tank there is little chance of escape, however much he may repent of the plunge he has taken.

A "SPANISH FURY" of a more harmless sort than that which has become famous in history is being enacted in Madrid by way of protest against the German annexation of some islands in Oceania which Spain thinks belong to her. Whether the attack by the Madrid mob upon the hotel of the German Legation and the trampling down of the German flag is a serious matter depends upon the view which Prince Bismarck takes of it. He will be a more indulgent man than we take him to be if he does not see to it that Spain shall be in a worse position in these negotiations because of the folly of her mob. But the worst of it is that the mob alone is not acting in wild defiance of Germany. When a responsible Liberal leader like Sagasta presides over a meeting which passes a resolution in favour of the recapture of Yap from the Germans, it is evident that the hostility to Germany is not a mere street riot which the Spanish Premier will be able to explain by apology for the gentlemen of the pavement. The mob and the Opposition have between them made the position of the Spanish Government very difficult and very delicate. The Government, who managed to pull through a crisis by the skin of their teeth a few weeks ago, are more than likely to succumb to the anti-German campaign; and in that case we shall see how Sagasta and the Dynastic Liberals will recover the unheard of island in Oceania. His first step would necessarily be to apologise to Germany for the insult done to her flag—not a very promising start, it would have to be admitted.

WE believe that the Bombay Presidency Association have completed an address to the English constituencies which they have prepared in view of the coming elections. A gentleman from Bombay—a Hindu—will probably sail for England in a week or so, in order to interview candidates and to make known to them the wishes of the people of this part of India in regard to the various questions in which India is directly interested. We understand that the Presidency Association has passed a resolution expressing satisfaction at the fact that the Hon. M. Melvill has declined to give up his present post in order to accept a seat on the Secretary of State's Council.

SOCIAL SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

IT might be supposed on the face of it that a letter written after the interval of a month must of necessity be easier to write and more interesting to read than one that followed upon another after a lapse of a week only. Experience, however, proves that it is not so, since many things, vital enough for a day or two, are dead, buried, and forgotten in a longer period, and the ephemeral beauty of a blossom changes to withered nothingness if too long kept. The triumphant success of the "Pirates of Penzance," which was performed no less than four times to bumper houses, was the chief event of the earlier part of the month just ended, and the enthusiasts who went to all the performances declare that the last was still the best, and that the industrious company might, if so disposed, rest upon its laurels with a good grace. This, however, it has no intention of doing, and "The Mikado" is now in preparation. Our amateurs certainly "work at their play," in defiance of the old law, and are keeping holiday in a laborious fashion. A critical spirit has sometimes objected to the representation here of pieces which most of us have already seen on the English stage, and the same spirit is now suggesting that there is danger in producing what none of us have seen, or, if not danger, difficulty. If neither of these, there is certainly boldness or courage of a high order, and I believe that of the half-dozen or so who have seen "The Mikado," not one is to be found in the cast of the opera as it is to delight us some three weeks hence. Against this drawback may be set the undoubted advantage that there can be no servile imitation, that the performance must be original whatever else it may be, since genius can soar with uncut wing. I am ready to maintain, by anticipation, that it will be a great success; our amateurs believe devoutly in themselves, and we have faith in them; and what more is needed?

The very latest theatrical event has been the performance of Byron's comedy "Weak Woman," a poor play, yet a laughable. The choice of a good piece must be more difficult than outsiders imagine, or we should not so often hear the complaint that the actors were better than the play.

The work of charity goes gaily on, and "The Rose of Auvergne" and the musical trifle "Box and Cox" made up a successful evening entertainment on the night of the 15th ult., which was given in aid of the Orphanage, or some other funds which suffer from that eternal want of pence which vexes us all so sorely.

The second series of lectures on practical nursing given by Mrs. Ilbert has come to a close. The small fees charged for the course go to the special fund in which this lady takes so strong an interest, and which is to be devoted to the training of native midwives and nurses, whose services will be required in the wards of the Ripon Hospital. Some among us, possibly the wisest, have made up our minds that to try to raise the women of this country by a single hair's breadth above the level at which their husbands and fathers choose they shall remain is a vain endeavour; and leaving their minds and souls to the care of those whom apparently it does not concern, our efforts have been turned to the relief of their bodies, for the sick, like the poor, are always with us. In this direction something may be done, and those who are devoting themselves to the work deserve all the encouragement and assistance that can be given to them. Mrs. Ilbert's lectures have done twofold service. Not only have they realised some hundreds of rupees for the object she has so much at heart, but they have afforded to some fifty or more ladies an opportunity of studying a most important subject which is very rare in this country.

Every good woman has in her the instinct of a nurse, and every loving woman is capable of an unwearied devotion in nursing those dear to her through long days of anguish and nights devoid of ease. Who among us has not had experience of such ministration, the memory of which overwhelms us with a weight of gratitude that no expression of thanks can lift from our hearts? And who among us does not feel the richer for this debt that never can be paid? Yet even the tenderest hands that ever smoothed a pillow for an aching head, or held a cordial to fainting lips, may be strengthened by actual knowledge; and between doing a thing well, and doing it in the best way, there is a distance which the lessons taught in these lectures help to bridge, though to do is never so easy as to know what to do. I am assured by a lady who has attended the course that she has learned from them much that will be of the greatest value both to her patient and to herself when she is again called upon to take up the duties of a nurse.

The rains, which have been coquetting with us since May, devoted themselves to us entirely during the past month. Steady soaking rain, alternating with fierce showers, reduced Simla to the condition of a wet sponge, and there were little slips on every road, and larger ones here and there, while in several cases whole rows of out-houses subsided. When the invitations to a dinner had to be cancelled because the cook-house had gone down the khud, the state of things was made plain to the meanest intelligence. Why the whole of Simla does not go down the khud is an annual mystery, and that it does not do so is, I am convinced, due rather to good luck than to good guidance.

The discomfort of life in the hills at this season has been often dwelt upon; but it must be admitted that we make a good deal of it for ourselves. Spite of wind and weather, and in defiance of the imminent risk of fever, rheumatism, and neuralgia, we go out to dine in the worst of the storm's uproar, though there seems to be no earthly reason for leaving our own fireside, as the opportunities of meeting our friends are neither few nor far between. A "close season" during the month of August would be a boon to all, and more than all to our jhampanis. The second dance given in the new ball-room at Barne's Court by Lady Aitchison had the luck of a fine night on the 18th ult., and was very well attended. The room was indeed so full that the heat was most oppressive, and if it were not a well-known fact that the Public Works Department is above taking a hint, I should like to suggest that there is something wanting in the arrangements for ventilation. The intention of holding the Fine Arts Exhibition in this room has been abandoned, as the work of decoration which is now being carried out by pupils of the Mayo School of Art, Lahore, cannot be completed in time; and the vagrant show, which does not know from year to year under what roof it may find shelter, has had to seek other quarters. It is exceptionally fortunate, however, in finding accommodation in the fine rooms of the new telegraph offices, a central position, which ought considerably to increase the number of visitors, and augment the number of shillings. I am aware that up to date the rupee continues to boast of a fractional value higher than that of the coin referred to; but as it seems likely to lose this trifling advantage before long, it is as well to face the worst.

The history of social Simla during the past month would be incomplete if I neglected to mention that on the 6th the new Chapel of Ease, which has been built at the Boileaugunj end of the station, was consecrated by the Bishop of Lahore, and will be known henceforward as All Saints' Church. There are a great many church-goers in Simla, and unless a seat has been secured from the beginning of the season it is all but impossible to obtain accommodation. Visitors who come up for the later months have no chance of it, and the new church may prove a boon to some of these. Simla distances are now so great that from Boileaugunj to Simla proper is half-a-day's journey, and though it is the fashion to pretend that all visitors and most residents belong to the rich and luxurious classes of society, there are, in truth, many who do not possess horses or other means of locomotion in unlimited quantities, and who will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of going to church without an exhausting walk of two or three miles before and after divine service. Archdeacon Matthews, whose connection with Simla, which has extended over several years, terminates this autumn, is to be congratulated upon the success of an effort in which he has been for long a moving spirit.

I hope Bombay does not take it much to heart that at this distance we are usually but faintly interested in its doings. Though Simla may be considered for the greater part of the year to be the centre of Anglo-India, it must be owned that geographically and postally it is so far withdrawn from Western India that it can scarcely fail to be indifferent to the chronicle of a life the details of which reach it only after days of travel and delay. Your railway troubles have, however, had some interest for us, and you have solved a problem which we have not had the energy to settle for ourselves. It is satisfactory to know, thanks to Mr. Justice Haridas, that when some few weeks hence in going down to the plains we have to carry our first-class railway tickets into second or third-class carriages, because there is no accommodation in the seats for which we have paid, we shall be entitled to a refund of the excess fare. Year after year we have meekly submitted to the grievance of travelling by a lower class than that to which our tickets entitled us, and yet till Mr. Haridas showed us what an intolerable outrage and insult this was we never regarded it as more than a decided inconvenience. But now let the railway companies look to it. Bombay has shown us what to do under these circumstances, and we shall no longer be disposed to accept the ridiculous explanation that the first-class carriages are full, or are occupied by ladies!

Though a new broom proverbially sweeps clean it is not often that the swish of it is heard across a whole continent. Lord Reay's decision in the ridiculous business known through the length and breadth of the land as the Mackonochie case is generally regarded here as a blunder. As is now proved, the whole affair has been much exaggerated, and the bunkum of the Government Resolution shows into what curious mistakes of judgment a well-meaning man may be hurried when dealing with a matter which is but imperfectly apprehended.

The third marriage of the season takes place this afternoon, and another is fixed for next month. On the whole a cheerful and happy season, especially in comparison with that of last year. The fashionable complaint, by the way, is neuralgia, from which five out of six people have been suffering lately. It divides the honours with toothache of the good old-fashioned raging sort; but with the return of fine weather, which may now be confidently expected, it is to be hoped that both these ills will vanish.

If Englishwomen were as wise as they are charming I really think they would either change the fashion of wearing curled hair during the rains, or would make all snug and water-tight by covering the lank locks with a wig, as their great grandmothers did before them. The use of curling irons heated by a spirit lamp is absolutely necessary in order to arrange the fashionable fringe, and a terrible accident by burning from one of these, by which a lady here has been seriously injured, and it is feared may be permanently disfigured, calls attention to the danger of this practice. *Il faut souffrir pour être belle* is a proverb that most women have learned by heart, but the bravest might pause before running such a risk as the one referred to.

There is to be a Club dance on the 3rd inst.; the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, the accomplished gentleman who waltzes and plays tennis like an Englishman, gives a dance on the 7th, and there will be dancing again on the 9th at Viceregal Lodge. The Club Fancy Dress Ball is fixed for the 1st of October, and cards are set for a ball to be given to the Commander-in-Chief by Sir Charles and Lady Aitchison on the 6th prox. The date of the Durbar for the Hill Chiefs is, I believe, not yet fixed. It will be seen that the end of the season of 1885 will be worthy of the beginning, and I have by no means detailed all the diversions which are in prospect.

JAKKO.

A PILGRIM STEAMER.

THE following petition has been sent to the Governor of Bombay by Shaik Muhammad Bax and eighty-eight other Mahomedan pilgrims, who recently set out for Jeddah in the steamer Nederland en Orange, which turned back to port when five days out, in consequence of a defect in the engines:—

That your Excellency's petitioners are Mahomedans who were intent upon performing pilgrimage this year which falls due on the 9th of Jilhaj, corresponding with the 14th inst., and that if your petitioners be not present near Mount Arafat near Mecca on that day, the haj or pilgrimage will not be completed unless they be present there the same day next year.

That on coming to Bombay to secure passages to Jeddah with that intent, your petitioners were induced to select the s. s. Nederland en Orange upon the following representations by the agents, Messrs. Visram, Ebrahim, and Co., and owners of that steamer. These representations were to the effect that the steamer is a very good and fast boat, but having received some injuries during her last voyage, had been sent to the docks to undergo the necessary repairs, and that she would be quite fit and ready to sail on or before the 20th ult., so as to ensure of your petitioners performing the necessary quarantine at Kamran and reach Jeddaing in time to enable them to perform haj this year. It was also said that they would receive daily an ample supply of good drinking water and fuel, and be made comfortable in all respects. It was further represented that if the steamer were not fit and ready to sail by that date, no time would be lost in chartering one of the P. and O. Co.'s steamers to carry your petitioners to Jedda on that very date.

That, in spite of all these promises and representations on the part of the agents and owners, the steamer only sailed on the 22nd ult., carrying your petitioners and other pilgrims, numbering over 900 adult souls and some 300 children under three years. The day after the steamer left the port, the water distributed to them was found to be brackish, and of a strongly offensive smell. Even such bad water was given very scantily; and the result was that your petitioners suffered greatly and the children terribly, resulting in a few deaths.

That it should be noted that the steamer's condensing apparatus also broke down during the voyage, but even when in working order the water condensed by it was mixed with the bad water, and served out with a view to make your petitioners drink less.

That on Thursday night, the 27th ult., the captain re-directed his course to Bombay owing to the following circumstances which were narrated by the chief officer and the karanee, Allmahomed Bhimjee, to one of the leading hajees, Mr. Shaik Mahomed Khateeb, of Madras, in order to obtain the pilgrims' consent and to assure them of their ultimately performing haj this year. It was told by the chief officer and the karanee that the steamer was leaking badly, that her engines and condensing apparatus were injured, that the water on board was brackish and smelling, and that it could not hold out for more than two days, whilst to reach Aden would require about seven days; and therefore it would be advisable to return to Bombay, which could be accomplished in three days only, and where one of the swiftest of the P. and O. Co.'s steamers would be chartered by their principals to carry the passengers to Jeddah, and that they would also leave no stone unturned to ensure of their catching the haj this year, and otherwise compensating them in every respect, and moreover they would try their best to induce His Imperial Majesty the Sultan to allow the passengers to land at Jeddah without performing quarantine.

That, believing these representations, your Excellency's petitioners left it entirely to the discretion of the captain and his officers to either run to Aden and complete the voyage or return back to Bombay, and thence to send them by a chartered steamer to Jeddah in due time, &c.; and consequently the steamer arrived here on Monday morning, the 31st ult. But up to this date your petitioners have not been provided with a chartered steamer, nor with any compensation, &c., so solemnly promised, for the expenses and damages incurred and sustained by them, and have been consequently reduced to a very deplorable state of body and mind, not knowing what steps the agents and owners will take to fulfil their promises.

That your petitioners believe that unless the Ottoman Government forego the enforcement of quarantine, they could by no means reach Jeddah in time for the haj, and being poor, they would be reduced to a helpless state of privation and starvations owing to their being not able to obtain work there through ignorance of the Arabic language. And if they were to return to their homes they shall be losers of all the money expended by them from the time they left their place of residence until they reach it, without having obtained any worldly or religious benefit whatsoever, unless your Excellency's Government feel pity, and mercifully instruct its legal officers to take steps to obtain compensation, etc., for them, as they are too poor to be able to defray lawyer's fees and other incidental expenses.

That your Excellency's petitioners crave leave to refer to a rumour with all the necessary reserve. This rumour is to the effect that the P. and O. Dock officers by whom the steamer was generally repaired stated in their certificate that they were not responsible for her sea-worthiness, as she had not been thoroughly repaired. Another report is that the steamer did not take any drinking water except what was necessary to fill in the ballast tanks. Your petitioners can confidently assert that when they complained of the water being bad they were told that it was owing to the negligence of the superintending officers and that the tanks were not cleansed at all. Your petitioners understand that the agents decline to refund the passage money or compensate them for the expenses and damages undergone by them, or to carry them to Jeddah in time for this year's haj.

That under these circumstances, your Excellency's petitioners—situated here as they are, homeless, friendless, moneyless, and mindless, that is to say, not knowing what would become of them, are unable to obtain any justice at the hands of the agents and owners of the steamer on account of their inability to take legal proceedings through their being unable to meet law charges and expenses—humbly pray that your Excellency's kind and benevolent Government be pleased to interfere on their behalf and order an inquiry to be held as to why the steamer was allowed to go so badly supplied with water, the prime necessary of life, and in such an unseaworthy condition against the remarks made by the P. and O. Dock, officials thereby endangering the lives of 1,200 persons, and instruct its legal officers to take up their case free of charge, and institute necessary legal proceedings in order that your petitioners and other passengers by that ill-fated steamer might at once, without any delay, obtain the necessary relief suitable to the circumstances of their case, because they are too poor to wait here any longer, and a great majority of them have not even the means to feed themselves for a week only.

Bombay Sept. 5.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FROM KOLHAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, SEPT 5.

Mr. Shaw, one of the most popular district judges that the Carnatic has had, arrived here on Tuesday, and left on the 5th inst. He visited most of the public institutions and places of interest, and called at the residence of Rao Bahadur Babajirao Savant, in company with the Assistant Political Agent, Mr. Fitzgerald, and Dr. Sinclair. A display of fireworks was made in his honour.

BIRTH OF A PRINCE IN CUTCH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUJ, SEPT. 2.

A son and heir to H. H. the Rao of Cutch was born to-day. Universal rejoicings prevail.

DOMICILED EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 6.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here last evening in the Mayo Hall to discuss the best method of dealing with the disabilities of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians. Mr. Plumer, the chief judge of the Mysore Province, presided.

Mr. Atkins addressed the meeting, and the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—"That this meeting considers any measure having a tendency to reduce the descendants of Europeans domiciled in India, generally known as Anglo-Indians and Eurasians, to a lower level than that their forefathers occupied is a policy that is opposed to the traditions of England, and is injurious to their interest, which will be best promoted by so altering the law that defines a European British subject as to secure to the descendants of Europeans domiciled in the country the same rights and privileges that Her Majesty's subjects in every part of the British Empire enjoy, and that the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, Calcutta, be requested to urge the Secretary of State for India to amend the law so that this end may be obtained; also that the said Association be requested to take the necessary steps for obtaining an expression of opinion on this subject from all the principal stations in India." "That this meeting considers the conduct of Government in refusing to admit the descendants of Europeans domiciled in India into British regiments, and its further refusal to establish regiments in which they might be enrolled as soldiers for the defence of the Empire, implies a distrust of the loyalty of the community and a disregard for its interests, and is opposed to the spirit of Her Majesty's Proclamation. Therefore this meeting desires His Excellency the Viceroy will inform it whether this policy of exclusion is to continue, and if so why." "That copies of the preceding resolutions be sent to the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Viceroy, and the president of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, Calcutta."

Messrs. J. W Hayes, Mervyn Smith, M. Walker, W. Cox, H. Zscherpul, F. Goodall, Major Mealin, and the Rev. Picken supported these resolutions.

This is the eleventh meeting Mr. Atkins has held in the Madras Presidency.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

Surgeon-Major Macdonald, 11th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelcund Political Agency.

Hyderabad 3rd Infantry.—Lieutenant Mason, wing officer.

Hyderabad 5th Infantry.—Lieutenant Plumer, adjutant.

Colonel Michael, Madras Staff Corps, has been placed on the list of Major Generals.

Subadar Major Dost Mahomed, 29th Bombay Infantry, has been admitted to the second-class of the Order of British India for his services.

Mr. Dangerfield, engineer, has been placed at the disposal of the Director-General.

Mr. Bennett has been transferred temporarily to the Foreign Department for service in the Jodhpore State.

Major Boileau, R.E., has been temporarily posted to Rajputana.

Captain Beauclerk, Public Works, has been permitted to retire.

The following officers obtain permanent promotion:—Military Works, Lieutenant-Colonel Hart; Lieutenants Oldfield, Wade, and Stone.

The Viceroy leaves Simla on the 21st October, and goes to Nahun, Dehra, Mussoorie, Delhi, Agra, Ajmere, Jodhpore, Jeypore, Ulwar, Bhurtpore, Dholepore, Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Benares, reaching Calcutta on the 6th December.

COLONEL LOCKHART'S MISSION.

Colonel Lockhart was at Suarat, beyond Gilgit, on the 10th August. All the party were well.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The Boundary Commission were at Kiliki on the 1st September.

SIR L. GRIFFIN.

Sir Lepel Griffin is expected here.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

OCCUPATION OF YAP BY THE GERMANS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN MADRID.

THE GERMAN FLAG TORN DOWN.

MADRID, SEPT. 5.

Latest advices received here from the Carolines state that on the 21st August three Spanish men-of-war arrived at Yap, prepared to occupy the island. On the 24th, however, a German gunboat arrived on the scene, and at once landed some men, hoisted the German flag, and proclaimed the island German territory. The Spaniards protested to the German commander, but no collision occurred.

This news has caused intense excitement in Madrid, and to-day a most hostile demonstration took place before the German Legation, where a large mob assembled and tore down the German flag and the coat-of-arms over the entrance to the Legation.

A meeting was held later on, under the presidency of Senor Sagasta, when a resolution was adopted that if the Liberals were called into power they would break off relations between Spain and Germany and reconquer Yap.

THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

Cholera is rapidly decreasing in Spain.

CHOLERA AT CARDIFF.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

A case of cholera has occurred at Cardiff on board a vessel from Barcelona.

THE ST. PETERSBURG EMBASSY.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 4.

Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister here, has presented his letters of recall to H. I. M. the Czar.

VISCOUNT WOLSELEY.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

Viscount Wolseley will resume his post as Adjutant-General on the 1st October. Sir Archibald Alison, who has been acting during Viscount Wolseley's absence in Egypt, will return to the Aldershot command.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Bombay mails of the 18th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, SEPT. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 6.

H. M.'s Bachante left for Mauritius last evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Good Fair Dhollera ... 4 9-16

The Manchester market has been flat.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper		73¼
4½ "		74
3 "	Consols for account	100
3½ "	Sterling Loan	101¼
4½ "	French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver		48

Arrival.—Orpington.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	48,000	bales.
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	17,000	"
" " Surats	2,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	590,000	"
" " Surats	61,000	"
" " Cotton in London	25,000	"

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 6.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Cable, Suakim-Perim still interrupted.

Line from Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted.

Suez route still working imperfectly.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, September 5.

10 p.m.	77·8

SUNDAY, September 6.

6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	84·4
4 p.m.	80·6

THE first of the series of Monday afternoon concerts in aid of the Byculla School Hospital Fund takes place at the Town Hall this afternoon. It is hoped that the undertaking will receive the support which one with so good an object deserves.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN presided last evening at the annual meeting of the Beni-Israel Benevolent Society held at Khaduck. It appears from the report submitted by the secretary, Mr. Abraham Daniel, that this society was established with the object of helping the poor and the needy of the community. During the past year the income fell short of the expenditure by Rs. 312, and the committee had to indent upon the building fund to supply the deficit. The chairman, in the course of a short address, observed that the object of the society being of a purely benevolent character, it needed all the support that could be given to it, particularly by the Beni-Israel community. He hoped that members of this community would be among those who would be benefited by the establishment of the Ripon Technical School in this city. The proceedings concluded with a song given by some of the school girls who were present.

THE Bombay Corporation decided at their meeting on Saturday to proceed with the house connections in the first section of the drainage scheme. Mr. Ollivant made an exhaustive speech with the object of showing that the new sewers would receive the sullage water from the houses, which at present either collected itself in cesspools, or passed through the old drains to the Flats, where it was a source of great nuisance. He said that when the system worked most successfully and tended to the diminution of disease in England, France, Germany, and other countries, there was no reason why it should not be successful here. The Municipal Commissioner was confident that a difference in climate or usage would not mar the success of the scheme in Bombay. As to the question whether the Municipality or the house-owners should bear the cost of the connections, there seemed to be a preponderance of opinion in favour of the expenses being borne by the Municipality. It was stated that the work needed to be done most carefully and efficiently, and the house-owners could not be expected to do it in a satisfactory manner.

MR. JEHANGHIER COWASJEE JEHANGHIER has subscribed Rs. 1,500 to the Lord Ripon Memorial Fund.

THE *Bombay Chronicle* understands that when the current term of ten years for which the Bombay Bank is entrusted with the management of the Government Savings Bank will be over, say at the end of the present official year, the business of that institution will be transferred to the Post Office Savings Bank Department of the Presidency. This transfer will be made in accordance with the retrenchment policy now in vogue, and it will result in the saving of a very large sum of money, over half-a-lakh of rupees annually, to the State.

DR. A. D. POLLEN, Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, has been appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, *vice* Mr. A. C. Watt, deceased.

WE are asked to notify that the Arab and C. B. Chase in the Mhow and Central India meeting is open to waler galloways on the same terms as Arab horses; also that in Rule 11 the penalties are for winners in the W. I. T. C. sense of the term.

THE death is announced of Rajah Syama Sunker Roy Bahadoor, of Teota, at Joygunj, in the district of Dinagepur. He was matrimonially connected with the house of the late Maharaja Raj Bullub of Vicrampur. He was a Sanskrit scholar and a munificent patron of Sanskrit literature, for the encouragement of which he annually distributed thousands of rupees among scholars and pandits. During the late two famines he spent nearly a lakh of rupees in charity, and remitted rents from his ryots, amounting to nearly another lakh.

THE tennis tournament in the Viceroy's court at Simla has been won by Captain Manifold.

THE *Statesman's* Simla correspondent states that the prosecution of Colonel Conway-Gordon for defamation by Mr. Barrow will probably lead to alteration in the Railway Law, and that a Bill for amending it is now under consideration.

IT is understood, says the *Pioneer*, that the expenditure consequent on the increase of the military establishment will be spread over the next three years. A million will probably be required under the budget estimates for the next financial year.

THE large iron steamship Peer of the Realm, which ran ashore on Lundy Island during a fog in February, while on a voyage to Bombay with a cargo of 2,400 tons of coal, was successfully floated on the 14th Aug., and passed Ilfracombe in tow of four tugs. After all the efforts of the insurance company to raise her had failed, she was sold to the Cardiff Ship-building Company recently for £300.

THE *Statesman* makes the following lament about the decrease in the popularity of the army as a profession amongst the natives:—"the recruiting for the new regiments is proceeding very slowly, we hear. For some cause or other, the army has ceased to be popular with the classes which used to recruit its ranks. In days gone by, when the native army was more than double its present strength, and in spite of the standard of the old Bengal native infantry being 5 feet 9 inches if we remember rightly, thousands of recruits, who fell short of the standard, and were unable to find a place in the Bengal regiments, used to travel to the other side of India for enlistment in the Bombay army, where the standard was materially lower. In many of the old Bombay regiments, one-half to two-thirds of the men were from Oudh or the North West Provinces. This service has become unpopular, or at least has ceased to be popular with the classes who used formerly to recruit its ranks."

BOMBAY easily carries off the palm in the matter of holding public meetings, and her success in this direction is noticed at Calcutta. Taking the success of the recent Fawcett Memorial meeting for a text, the *Indian Mirror* reads the educated classes of Bengal the following lesson. It says:—"In Bombay, a Fawcett Memorial meeting has been successfully held. What is Calcutta doing? Is public spirit in this city dead or asleep? Has the British Indian Association exhausted its energy in fighting against the Tenancy Act? Professor Fawcett was one of the greatest benefactors of India; and his services deserve fitting recognition at our hands. We should not be indifferent to the call of gratitude. It will be an indelible reproach to the educated classes of the people of Bengal if they do not join in a suitable manner in marking the national sense of Professor Fawcett's unselfish and disinterested labours for the benefit of the Indian people."

A PROPOSAL is going round in Calcutta to hold a public meeting for the purpose of arranging measures for repelling the attack made upon Lord Ripon by Lord Randolph Churchill in Parliament. The *Indian Mirror*, writing on this subject, says:—"The attack has been so universally condemned even in England that we think that it is not at all necessary to hold such a meeting. Every intelligent person, whether in England or in India, already knows that the attack was a party move, and that, in making it, Lord Randolph furnished additional proofs of his own want of discretion and good taste. We can hardly imagine it possible that, at this hour of the day, any man of ordinary sense would uphold Lord Lytton's insane measures, and condemn Lord Ripon's just and wise policy. Lord Ripon's foreign policy may not have been active, strong, and vigorous; but the times were quiet, and it would have been sheer folly for him to have neglected internal affairs merely to rouse danger while it was still slumbering, by interfering in events beyond the frontier, not immediately affecting the peace of the Empire.

THE depression in the jute trade has brough the Calcutta mill-owners face to face with the necessity of working short hours, in order to curtail production. Much of the depression is said to be owing to the high price ruling in the Calcutta market for the raw material. So great is the demand for jute in Calcutta that it is dearer there than it is in Dundee. A correspondent, writing on this subject to a Calcutta paper, says:—"The trade is a sound one; the buying power is considerable, as India, Australia, and California must come to Calcutta for their supplies; why, therefore should agents longer play into the hands of buyers, by recklessly throwing more goods on the market than are wanted? Let them sink petty jealousies, arrange to run short-time, and we shall very soon see better times for this great industry. If the Jute Mill Association is helpless in the matter, shareholders ought to take immediate steps to protect themselves by forming a defence association, so that pressure may be brought to bear on agents to compel them to adopt such measures as will save shareholders from further loss.

THE *Madras Times* announces the death, at Pallamcotta, on the 2nd inst., of the Rev. Henry Bower, D.D., missionary S.P.G., at the age of 73 years. He was born in Madras in 1813. His father, Francis Bowyer, had been in the French Army, but was taken prisoner by the English at Hyderabad, and was employed at Government House in Madras. Young Bower once accompanied Colonel Farfrae to Bombay, where he saw Sir John Malcolm. Sir John wanted to take the lad into his service, but he preferred remaining with Colonel Farfrae, as the latter was shortly to proceed to England. Some years later, on his return to Madras from a visit home, he translated Nannul, a Tamil grammar, and the works of the Tamil poetess Avayar, and wrote a Theological Dictionary in Tamil. In 1843 he was ordained Deacon in St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by Bishop Spencer. Four years later he was ordained priest at Tanjore. He published an essay in English on the versions of the Tamil Bible, and another on Traces of Divine Truth in Hindu writings, besides a set of lectures on the moral law, &c., in Tamil. An essay of his in English "On caste" won a prize of Rs. 300 from Calcutta. Besides his knowledge of English, Tamil, Latin, and Greek, Mr. Bower studied Sanskrit and Hebrew, and had a moderate acquaintance with Telugu and other vernaculars of Southern India.

THE *Madras Mail* comments unfavourably upon the Resolution of the Bombay Government in the Catley case, which it considers more courteous than satisfactory. Our contemporary notes that the indignation of the public was extreme, and the judges, by way of saving their own reputation, and appeasing the outcry, have found in a certificate as to Catley's character, submitted by the Locomotive Superintendent, "sufficient reason for commuting the sentence of rigorous imprisonment for one of simple imprisonment." As to the question of character, there was previously "no evidence on the point upon the record." But the fact of the re-employment of Catley by the company after his release from jail and forfeiture of his engagement, was practical evidence that the company believed that he was a steady and sober man. The judges "are of opinion that, assuming the statements" in the letter of the Locomotive Superintendent "to be true," &c. We would like to know whether the veracity of the officer referred to, as to a matter within his own departmental cognisance, is not always above suspicion. The judges refused "to notice," or attach any importance to the statements of the counsel of the accused; but they allowed themselves to be moved from their draconic attitude by a certificate which they could only suppose to be true. They say that their attention had been "drawn to the evidence showing that at the time when the accident occurred the rules of the company were being disobeyed, in various respects, by the guard, by the station-master, and assistant station-master, and by the gate-keeper. If these allegations are correct, they appear to disclose among the persons employed by the railway company, laxity of discipline requiring to be checked in the interest of the public." Here is another assumption which seems to have had something to do with their passing an exemplary sentence in the alleged "interest of the public." But the judges are not expected to safe-guard the public interest, but to administer the law. They cast a reflection upon various "persons employed by the company," but admit that the "allegations" have not been proved to their satisfaction. They might, then, have refrained from imputing blame, and punishing Catley vicariously for the shortcomings of other persons as well as for those of his own.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE *Pioneer* gives some idea of the chief features of the scheme that has been submitted by the Government of India, and is believed to find favour with the India Office, for the formation of a Reserve for the Native Army. The proposal is to keep on the rolls of the respective regiments as reservists men who take their discharge with between three and fifteen years' service. These will receive a retaining fee of something like three rupees per mensem, and in return will be liable to turn out occasionally for training, and of course to join the colours in case of war. It is also contemplated to restrict the number of reservists borne on the rolls of regiments to 150 or 200 per battalion.

OWING to the recent promotions the number of officers now serving in the British Army who have risen from the ranks as privates is exceptionally large. In the cavalry alone there are nearly thirty subalterns upon whom commissions have been conferred.

COLONEL NEWMARCH becomes officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, the *Statesman* believes, from the 2nd inst. Colonel Chesney is understood to be going home to make what interest he can for his appointment as Military Member of Council. Captain Collen takes the appointment of Colonel Newmarch next month, Captain Anderson acting meanwhile as Accountant-General, and Major Robertson as Deputy Accountant-General in the same department.

D B ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY will be embarked for England in the troopship of the 8th January, 1886, instead of that of the 7th November, 1885.

THE Silver Medal for Bravery has been awarded to Private Ralph, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, and to Private Barrett, 1st Oxford Light Infantry, for laying charges of dynamite under a heavy fire against the doorway of a temple in which some Moplahs had taken refuge.

CAPTAIN C. H. MILFORD, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has been posted on his recent promotion to the 2nd Battalion, serving at Templemore, and ordered to join.

MR. WALTER T. WALKE, H. Company, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has been elected Lieutenant of that company.

THE Cossipore, or B Battery, Artillery Volunteers, Calcutta, has been increased to over 100 men by the enrolment of eligible recruits along the banks of the Hooghly. Major Wace, Royal Artillery, Superintendent of the shell foundry, Cossipore, and commandant of the battery, having gone on three months' leave, and there being no qualified officer in the Battery, the command has devolved on Captain B. Channer, Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant Presidency Volunteers.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore* in *every* case *Grey or White* hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE MOFUSSIL SPORTING TEAM IN BOMBAY.

As anticipated in our issue of Saturday last, the cricket match between the "Mofussil" and the Gymkhana terminated at an early hour in a crushing defeat for the latter. Play did not commence till 12 a.m., as agreed upon the previous day, when the Gymkhana's position stood:—1st innings, 52 runs; 2nd innings, 28 runs for seven wickets. The Mofussil had made 98 in their first innings, so that their adversaries, on the resumption of hostilities on Saturday morning, had still 18 runs to make to avert a single-innings defeat, and three wickets to do it with. Prevost and Nicholson, the not-outs when the time to draw arrived on Friday, went in punctually at the hour fixed, and Barton and Raikes bowled, the latter commencing. In eight overs and two balls, trundled in about twenty minutes, the bowlers settled the issue of the match by each bowling a wicket, and Nicholson being run out. These three wickets failed to increase the Gymkhana total by more than 7; so the Mofussil won by an innings and 11 runs. Nothing can be more deplorable than the utter failure of our team, amongst whom only three players can be said to have made the slightest stand—Hills and Faulkener in the first innings, and Prevost in the second. The fall of Gaddum in each venture for next to nothing would seem to have demoralised our batsmen. Men whom we have seen playing boldly forward to slow and fast bowling seemed quite abroad with Raikes and Barton, both slow trundlers, and played them as if they had never faced slows before. Everything was played back, whether far pitched or short; and wily bowlers, like the two mentioned, at once took advantage of the fear inspired, and literally drove the Gymkhana men either into their wickets, or in sheer nervous desperation out of their grounds. In one case it became a matter of playing late and being bowled, while in the other it resulted in either being stumped by Pottinger or caught in the field. If our representatives had come into the contest unpractised, their shortcomings might have been accounted for; but such was not the case, and we can only attribute their failure to the combined influences of the reputations of their adversaries, and the "funk" started by Gaddum and one or two other good batsmen having failed to "come off." In the attack on the Mofussil the Gymkhana eleven is to be congratulated, for they disposed of a very strong batting team for a most ordinary score; and if their performance with the willow had been half as good as that with the leather, they would have come out of the competition with some credit to their club, though there seems little doubt in our mind that at the best they would have been overpowered. This brings us to a very important question for the consideration of the cricket committee of the Gymkhana, as to the constitution of future teams in the Mofussil matches. Is the Gymkhana, single-handed, capable of putting a strong enough eleven into the field to face one picked out of the whole Presidency? We think not. The recruiting ground in the Mofussil is practically unlimited; nearly every regiment and the other services have excellent cricketing material available in a collective ratio of about 20 to 1 in relation to the Gymkhana, and these preponderating odds can only tend to successive defeats, unless miracles intervene to capsize mortal calculations. The rule, therefore, which restricts the teams to oppose the Mofussil to the Gymkhana should be modified so as to allow the latter to utilise the services of good batsmen and bowlers resident in Bombay, other than actual members of the Gymkhana. There may then be some hopes for us; and the match which is looked forward to with such keen interest by all lovers of cricket might be called "Bombay" *versus* "The Mofussil," and will cease to be an annual foregone conclusion. That this change is to be discussed with a view to introducing fresh blood into our representative teams against outsiders, is, we believe, an established fact; and apart from playing residents of Bombay, whether members of the Gymkhana or not, it is intended to include the island of Salsette, as a perquisite of Bombay. With regard to Salsette no doubt the desire for its acquisition is influenced by the circumstance that three briliant members of the Gymkhana—Mactier, Wilkins, and Blackwell—reside in Thanna; but we would strongly urge that it be relinquished to the Mofussil. All the gentlemen mentioned are in the service of Government, and therefore liable to transfer, and when they leave their present station our new territory will be a barren and profitless one, and can only tend to be an incubus on the title of the match—"Bombay and the Island of Salsette" *vs.* "The Mofussil." Bombay proper, if liberally represented—that is, all good resident players invited to take part in the match—will be fully equal to the occasion, without exterior aid.

The cricket match having been concluded at so early an hour, it was determined to get up a game, the sides to be composed of members of the teams then on the ground, mixed up. The umpires, Messrs. Ackworth and "B. C. C.," were deputed to pick up in the good old school fashion; and the game was played up to 3-30 p.m. (with an interval for lunch and photography), when the racquet and lawn-tennis matches between the visitors and the Gymkhana were played. The following are the full scores and analyses of bowling in the Mofussil match and the "pick up" game, in the latter of which Newnham played, and, Barton, Gaddum, and Hunt—especially the last-mentioned gentleman—made good score s:—

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
J J Hills, run out	11	b Barton	4
F D Gaddum, b Barton	1	c Lloyd, b Barton	1
Capt Jervois, b Raikes	3	st Pottinger, b Barton	5
F A Prevost, c Allan, b Raikes	2	not out	8
C G Carnegy, b Raikes	3	c Pottinger, b Barton	0
W E Young, c Raikes, b Barton	3	c Wood, b Barton	6
E F Nicholson, h w, b Raikes	3	run out	1
L Penny, c and b Raikes	0	b Raikes	4
F Faulkener, st Pottinger, b Barton	10	b Raikes	3
J K Macbeth, st Pottinger, b Barton	4	b Barton	1
H Kerr, not out	5	b Barton	0
Extras, b 3; l b 1	4	b 2	2
Total	52	Total	35

THE MOFUSSIL.

1ST INNINGS.

K Erskine, b Carnegy	26
Capt F Raikes, c Macbeth, b Gaddum	0
Capt Lloyd, c Macbeth, b Gaddum	7
C G Barton, c Hills b Carnegy	11
C F Alban, b Carnegy	9
J C Pottinger, b Hills	3
T C Hunt, c Prevost, b Gaddum	16
R Mactier, c Kerr, b Hills	0
A J Lindner, b Macbeth	15
G F Blackwell, run out	0
P Wood, not out	2
Extras, b 4; l b 1; n b 1	6
Total	98

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—1ST INNINGS.

	Total overs.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Barton	27	27	13	4
Raikes	26-1	21	14	5

2ND INNINGS.

	Total overs.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Barton	18-2	14	11	7
Raikes	18	19	8	2

THE MOFUSSIL.

1ST INNINGS.

	Total overs.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Faulkener	6	13	3	0
Gaddum	22	38	7	3
Macbeth	9	11	3	1
Carnegy	16	17	6	3
Hills	10	13	4	2

Carnegy bowled one no-ball.

The averages of Barton and Raikes are uncommonly good, the former securing in the two innings eleven wickets for 41 runs, while the latter is credited with seven for 40 runs.

THE "PICK UP" GAME.

"B. C. C.'S' SIDE—1ST INNINGS.

F A Prevost, b Newnham	6
C F Alban, c and b Raikes	0
C G Barton, c Mactier, b Newnham	21
F D Gaddum, b Newnham	15
T C Hunt, not out	24
A J Lindner, c Erskine b Newnham	7
C G Carnegy, b Erskine	11
P Wood, not out	0
Extras	0
Total	84

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

	Total overs.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Raikes	18	22	8	1
Newnham	20	44	6	4
Lloyd	5	9	2	0
Erskine	2	9	0	1

RACQUETS.

FIRST GAME.

Close upon 4 o'clock the competitors in the racquet match put in their appearance in the court, amidst loud applause from an impatient gallery. There were three gentlemen ready to represent the visitors, namely, Raikes, Lloyd, and Barton, and in spinning as to who should play it fell to the first two to oppose Gell and Russell, the Bombay representatives. The match was the best of five games, and Gell opened the ball. The first game was closely contested. Gell scored an ace, and was then put out by Lloyd in the right court, who in his hand scored two aces, while his partner failed to increase this number. Then Bombay got to 5 and 6, but here the Mofussilites played up remarkably well, and not only equalised matters, but raised their score to 9. Russell then served off a number of aces, which, together with his own fine play and that of his partner, brought up Bombay 10 to Mofussil 9. Raikes and Lloyd then got to 11, and from this point a series of severe rallies followed, in which Russell was particularly conspicuous amongst four who were all playing their level best. By dint of hard play Russell and Gell got to the first set, when the former was put out by Lloyd, and the latter then served out the remaining aces. Bombay one game to Mofussil love.

2ND GAME.

Gell continued his service, but Raikes killed him at the outset, when Raikes drew first blood. There was some very fine play now by all, and Lloyd seemed to be ubiqitous; and what with Raike's service and his partner's good backing up, the Mofussil scored 8 aces off the reel in their first hand. Lloyd failed to make any addition, and the Bombayites w[illegible], both killed without scoring. Then Raikes served himself out, and Lloyd's hand was unproductive; and Bombay improved its position to 4, while the Mofussil got to 11 in their next essay. Both Russell and Gell failed in their next hands, and Raikes and Lloyd ran out amidst much excitement. Game 1 all.

3RD GAME.

Poona started with 2 aces, and Bombay followed suit with 1. There was some pretty play all round in the earlier hands in this game, Raikes and Russell being very brilliant. At 6 both sides were equal, and Gell then served with deadly effect, raising his side's total to 10, while Poona only got to 8; after which Bombay went out. Game, Bombay 2 games to Mofussil 1.

4TH GAME.

This was the hottest and best-played game of the event. The manner in which Raikes volleyed the service of his opponents, and Russell volleyed in the course of some terrific rallies, frequently brought down the house. Each side increased its score by single aces in each hand, until the marker called 10 all, and then the Mofussil went out with rush. Game 2 all.

LAST GAME.

Pace had commenced to tell on all the players, and the heat of the Bombay court as compared to the Poona one no doubt had something to do with the Mofussil players being easily beaten in this game; for they were only 5 when Bombay went out, and thus won one of the finest matches ever played in our courts.

Gell did not seem to play as well as he is capable, of doing, and though he has a finer style than Russell the latter's marvellous certainty was the actual cause of Bombay winning. Both Mofussil men were good, and Raikes's manner of volleying service off the side wall would make him a very formidable opponent in any court to which he was accustomed. As to the play of the Mofussilites, we would consider that though beaten they are in no way inferior to the Bombay representatives. They (Raikes and Lloyd) have evidently been used to a faster court than the one they played in on Saturday; and we judge from the fact that they continually hit up high—as batsmen at cricket would do on a slow ground after always playing on a fast one. Russell must bear off the palm in Saturday's play. He rarely failed except in service, and was always where he was wanted. Lloyd was an admirable colleague of Raikes, and some of his strokes were well judged.

THE LAWN-TENNIS MATCH.

For some reason or other, the representatives of Bombay lawn-tennisonians were restricted to the eleven who played in the cricket match (there was no such restriction in the matter of racquets), and therefore Nicolson and Penny came out to do battle with Mactier and Pottinger in this match. The Bombay side played up well, as the result of the game proves; but had any two chosen from the following:—Murray, Gould, Rowlandson, Faulkener, or Kerr, been selected to play instead of the two gentlemen mentioned, we would venture to state that the game would not have ended in a draw in favour of the Mofussil. The first two sets were won by Pottinger and Mactier; the next two by Penny and Nicholson; and the last was drawn on account of approaching darkness, when the Mofussil stood 4 games to the Bombay Gymkhana's 3.

THE BILLIARD MATCH.

The billiard match took place at the Yacht Club later in the evening, Captain Challoner representing Bombay, and Mr. Barton the Mofussil. The game was 150 up, and as both players are far above the average style, it was keenly watched by numerous spectators. Up to 80 they ran together, Captain Challoner generally a few points ahead. No very large breaks were made, but some of the strokes were really brilliant. At 90 Captain Challoner made an excellent break of 35, followed by 19 by Mr. Barton. From this point Captain Challoner forged ahead, and won rather easily by 32 points.

A second match was then arranged between the veteran Hills—Bombay, and Wood—Mofussil. The game was a very slow one, and of little interest after the previous display. Hills was quite overmatched, and was beaten by about 50.

Captain Challoner then played the winner of the second game, but from the beginning it was evident that he could win as he liked. At 121 he got the balls together, and ran out with a well-made 29, winning the game by 35.

CRICKET.

A M[illegible] was played between the Carlton and Government Telegraph Cricket Clubs on Saturday, with the result that the latter won by ten wickets, as will be seen from the subjoined scores. The fielding of the Government Telegraphists was very good, and their bowling above the average, as will be seen from the analysis. A few of the best men of the Carlton were absent.

CARLTON CRICKET CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Little, run out, b Mercer	3	c Cassels, b Pitcher.	1
Wallich, c Mercer, b Pitcher	9	c Cassels, b Mercer.	3
Fforde, b Mercer	33	b Mercer	0
Milward (captain), c James, b Pitcher	0	b Mercer	0
Hale, c James, b Mercer	2	c and b Pitcher	1
Hor. James, b Mercer	2	b Pitcher	5
Chance, b Pitcher	10	b Mercer	6
Thomas, b Pitcher	0	c Mercer, b Pitcher.	1
Jolley, b Pitcher	6	b Pitcher	8
Brumby, c Mercer, b Pitcher	0	not out b Pitcher	7
Dixon, not out	0	c McKinnon b Mercer	4
Extras	4	Extras	1
Total	69	Total	37

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

1ST INNINGS.

	Total balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Pitcher	110	28	9	6
Mercer	112	37	1	3

2ND INNINGS.

	Total balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Pitcher	72	14	8	5
Mercer	75	22	3	5

TELEGRAPH CRICKET CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Macleane, c H James, b Jolley	1		
Mercer, b Hale	5		
Pitcher, l b w, b Jolley	5		
Booth, b Jolley	6		
Robbins, c Hale, b Jolley	19	not out	4
C S James, run out, Jolley	19		
Brookes, c Hale, b Jolley	0		
Cassels, not out	13	not out	3
Parrott, b Hale	11		
Hunter, c and b Jolley	7		
McKinnon, c H James, b Jolley	4		
Extras	7		
Total	103	Total	7

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

1ST INNINGS.

	Total balls.	Runs.	Mdns.	Wides.	Wickets.
Jolley	115	42	5	0	8
Hale	75	33	4	1	2
Little	40	18	2	0	0

2ND INNINGS.

	Total balls.	Runs.	Mdns.	Wides.	Wickets.
Jolley	5	3	0	0	0
Hale	4	4	0	0	0

POONA STEEPLE CHASES.

SATURDAY, 19TH SEPT., NEAR KIRKEE.

1ST RACE.—All Horse Chase, about 3 miles. Weight 11st. 7lbs.

2ND RACE.—Arab and C. B. Chase, about 2½ miles. Weight 11st.

3RD RACE.—Pony Chase, about 1½ miles. Arabs 13-2, C.B.'s 13-3, to carry 11st. 4lb. allowed for every ½ inch under.

4TH RACE.—Hunt Cup open to all horses regularly ridden with the Poona, Nagar, or Siror Hunts. About 2 miles. Arabs and C. B.'s 10st. 7lbs.; Walers 12st. 7lb.

Added money in each race Rs. 500, subject to deduction should subscriptions fall short.

All entrance moneys to go to second horse.

5 per cent of lotteries to go to fund.

Gentlemen riders in all races.

For further particulars apply to Honorary Secretary.

HIND AND BRITANNIA.

WE have to acknowledge receipt of a handsomely-got-up volume in the Guzerati language, entitled "Hind and Britannia," by Mr. J S. Desai, editor of the weekly paper *Gujerati*, published in Bombay. The work, which is dedicated to the Marquis of Ripon, is supposed to be a political picture of India, present and future. The style is fairly good; but we are afraid the political views expressed by the writer are not likely to find favour with at least one section of the community. Here is what the writer says in his preface: "As a rule, kingdoms are not obtained by fair means, and in the same way British rule in India has been established by the four well-known old ways of Hindu politics—peace, bribery, double-dealing, and imposition of fines and punishments."

VOLUNTEER ENTERTAINMENT AT THE GAIETY.

FROM a monetary point of view the Volunteer entertainment on Saturday night at the Gaiety Theatre was a complete success. Every seat in the stalls was occupied, and the boxes, too, were fairly well filled. The proceeds will consequently make a substantial addition to the funds of the Volunteer Club; and the amateurs who lent their services on the occasion will be encouraged by the cordiality of their reception to repeat their performances in future in a similar good cause. The entertainment was divided into minstrel songs, comic and sentimental, and a nice little farce, "Rumuns from Rome," and the way in which some of the members acquitted themselves of their several parts showed that among our gallant Volunteers there is musical and histrionic talent which is capable of great development. The first part consisted of a Christie minstrel performance, in which the "blacks" contrived to keep the audience in very good humour by their wit and their oddities. The songs were, for amateurs, creditably rendered. A comic one by Sam Benson, exhorting bachelors never to have a wife to bother their life if they "had no cash," seemed particularly to tickle the fancy of the major portion of the audience. "Dinah Duck," a lively song by James Benson, and another, "Tommy Atkins' Return," by Phil Damon, were among the performances that earned hearty applause. Among the sentimental songs, "Sweet Birds," given by a trio of young Volunteers, delighted the audience by its exquisite melody. But it was left to Mr. W. Lamb to win the heartiest applause, with the stirring song, "The Island of the Free," which he gave in a clear, bold, and musical voice. This performance, as well as a ballad later on by the same gentleman, was deservedly encored. The second part of the programme included a song which in its humour appeared to be very much akin to a burlesque elegy by Goldsmith. It was given in a very creditable manner to banjo accompaniment by a gentleman who was apparently striving to hide his identity under an assumed name, and behind huge Gladstone collars which served to cover nearly the whole of his face. A stump speech by Pete Kenyworth, on the various species of mankind, though amusing enough, failed, in the phraseology of the playbills, to produce "roars of laughter." In the farce much of the humour turned upon a case of mistaken identity. Mr. Kenyworth did well as Chorky Cuump, a wealthy, old gentleman who has a regular mania for the collection of antique relics and curiosities. Two men aspire to the hand of his only daughter, Arabella, who, if she has no pretensions whatever to any beauty or fairness of skin, has, in the eyes of the rival lovers, the irresistible recommendation of riches. She was announced in the programme, in large type, as Rosie Swinton, and when the groundlings came to see what this Rosie Swinton was like they laughed very heartily at their disappointment. The gentleman who personated Arabella contributed greatly to the mirth by the ludicrous feminine airs he assumed. Mr. Sam Benson was most successful as Julius, who was hired by one of the lovers to play upon the credulity of the old gentleman.

COLONEL OLCOTT'S LECTURE.

COLONEL OLCOTT gave a lecture at the Cowasjee Framjee Institute on Saturday evening on "Man, Karma, and Fate." There was a large audience present, consisting of Parsees and Hindus, with a few Europeans. The lecture was introduced by Mr. Cowasjee Khandalawalla. Colonel Olcott prefaced his lecture with a few remarks expressing the pleasure he always felt in coming to Bombay. There was, he said, going on at the present moment in the West a great religious agitation, and the outcome of it would be a very wide and deep study of Oriental philosophy. There was an eagerness on all sides to get at the truth, and in a very short time there would be an intense study by the leading thinkers of the West of the old Aryan ideas. According to Eastern ideas, man was not a changing machine—a perambulating, a tax-paying, and liquor-drinking machine. Out of [illegible] research of the last fifty years one great fact had loomed up—a fact which was destined to swallow up all other theories. This was the theory of evolution. No one who had been educated and inherited Eastern ideas could form the smallest conception of what a revolution this theory brought about. To abandon at once the theory of creation and of miracles, and to substitute for it the development of evolution, was like going from the north pole to the south pole. But the ground had been prepared by Darwin. Eastern philosophy was based upon the doctrine of evolution, and not one of the six schools of philosophy, however much they differed in opinion about the divine principle of matter and the relation of matter to that divine principle, was based upon the scientific heresy that something can be made out of nothing. Sanskrit, the lecturer said, enabled us to make a more extended development of the theory of the evolution of humanity. The revival of Sanskrit was to the Hindoo and the Parsee a question whether their ancient religion should live or die. It contained the ideas and teachings, and the very soul, of their religion. In reviving this ancient language, if the Theosophical Society did nothing else, it would be entitled to the support of every man who had Eastern blood in his veins. In coming to the second point of his lecture, Colonel Olcott said Karma, as contained in Hindoo philosophy, was a doctrine that as soon as moral responsibility had developed itself in humanity it acted as the moral forces. Karma also explained why so much apparent injustice existed in the world. Fate or Kismet was the third subject dwelt on by the lecturer. After reading many passages from the writings of many authors on the Moslem's belief in Kismet, Colonel Olcott compared it in several points to the Hindoo's Karma. In conclusion he bid farewell to Bombay, as he was, he said, going away again on his tour. He urged upon the Parsees, they who were so well known for their magnificent charities, to do something useful towards restoring to India that ancient language, Sanskrit. Charity began at home, and the finest charity would be to do something for that language. (Applause.) He hoped that when he was away they would bear him in their thoughts. A good thought sent to him would push him on, and become a power to him in his work. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Khandalawalla, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that the views expressed must not be taken as the views of the Theosophical Society, but only those of Colonel Olcott, who was one of the workers in the field. The vote was carried with acclamation.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON KEROSINE OIL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The cool way in which you, or the Town Councillors, suggest "a small tax of a couple of annas a gallon" on kerosine oil, will, I am sure, not be borne by the oil importers without a strong protest, provided the tax is put on the oil. A rupee and four annas a case is a tremendous tax on an article which has been gradually worked into the market here against cocoanut oil, and an article that recommends itself on account of its cheapness. I believe the stock of kerosine oil at present in Bombay is about 400,000 cases of 10 gallons each. This was the stock not long since. It may be larger now. 400,000 cases would have yielded the Town Council Rs. 5,00,000. Let the Town Councillors talk of pice, instead of annas, and perhaps the oil importers may not think a tax so much amiss, provided it is right for a Town Council to tax trade of any kind to find the wherewithal to increase the city water-supply. I do not care to argue the question above mooted. But when it comes to taxing an article like kerosine oil, on which there is little margin of profit to importers as it is, I should think that the Town Councillors had better "draw it mild," or else a trade that has been built up gradually, by keen competitors, will become crippled. I know that the kerosine oil importers are cramped for room at present; but I suppose room can be made for a growing trade. Although the kerosine oil importations have increased in Bombay, the shipments of oil to British India are nothing compared with the oil shipments to China, Japan, Java, and other places. The trade, if let alone, will take care of itself, and increase very much no doubt. But when it comes to taxing a trade of this sort to the tune you intimate, does it not occur to the Town Councillors that they may kill the goose that lays the golden egg?

Sept. 5.

INTERESTED.

THE BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have neither the time nor the inclination to enter into a lengthy discussion of the arguments brought forward by "Principles" in favour of certain propositions which were considered at the last meeting of this Fund, but I will content myself with pointing out, for the information of mofussil subscribers and others who were not present at the meeting, some of the inaccuracies and omissions in his letter, and I would suggest to your correspondent that he would show a better regard for the interests of the Fund if he brought forward his arguments in favour of propositions at the

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meetings, instead of reserving them for the columns of a newspaper, and making it appear that the propositions were not fairly discussed.

"Principles" omitted to mention that the Fund is managed by a board of six directors, all of whom are in good positions in offices quite distinct from each other. Does this fact show that the affairs of the Fund have drifted too exclusively into the hands of a "few individuals closely united together by the bonds of office?" True it is that the chairman of the managing committee, the secretary, and one of the auditors happen to be in the same department just at present. But if there is any ground for apprehension that the interests of the Fund will suffer by the appointment of the gentlemen now holding these offices, the subscribers have the remedy in their own hands. Only last year the auditor was elected and the secretary re-elected (both for two years) by the unanimous votes of all the subscribers, and at the meeting this year the chairman was also unanimously re-elected, the members signifying their appreciation of his services by carrying the proposition for his reelection with acclamation, and giving him a special vote of thanks amid cries of "Long live the chairman." According to the rules, the auditor cannot be re-elected next year. I may mention, too, that Government have very effective control over the affairs of the Fund. All who have joined the Fund since September, 1879, pay their subscriptions through the Accountant-General, who certifies to the balances (which are in the Government Treasury) and to the interest account. Mofussil subscribers, as well as resident subscribers, know that the Fund is prospering and is in safe hands, and they will not readily believe, if your correspondent does, that the majority of the members, including five perfectly independent directors, are "lulled by the langour of the land of the lotus."

With regard to the propositions of Mr. Shamrao, about which "Principles" is so much concerned, I may remark that common-sense dictates that rules which have worked well should not be altered unless the necessity for alteration is clearly proved, and in the case of the Fund in question an additional reason for very careful consideration of proposed alterations is that all alterations must be reported to Government for approval. The chairman, secretary, and auditor, on whom your correspondent vents his spleen, did not go to "work collecting votes against Mr. Shamrao," as "Principles" says. They did not ask for a single vote, though they consented, when asked, to become proxies, as they have done on previous occasions. Your correspondent is perhaps not aware how useful mofussil votes were some years ago when it became necessary to over-haul the books of the Fund and put matters on the satisfactory footing on which we now find them. Let me assure "Principles" that mofussil subscribers know well those who take an interest in the Fund, and he must have a very poor opinion indeed of those subscribers if he imagines that his letter will convince them that their confidence in the gentlemen referred to has been misplaced. Every proposition of Mr. Shamrao's was fairly discussed. He had his say, and so had others theirs. It is only natural that subscribers should expect an expression of the views of office-bearers who are supposed to know something of the affairs of the Fund, past and present, and it is absurd to suppose that because a subscriber holds office his mouth is closed.

It is not true, as your correspondent avers, that ninety up-country votes were used against Mr. Shamrao's propositions. With regard to the first one, it was really rejected by a majority of those present, and it was only when fourteen votes of Poona subscribers were thrown on his side by Mr. Wright that thirty were put in on the opposite side by one of the proxies. The second proposition was overthrown by a decidedly large majority of those present, and mofussil votes were not used at all. "Principles" again takes care to say nothing about one cogent argument brought forward against this proposition, viz., that subscribers have it in their power, as the rules now stand, to reject any one candidate who may not be qualified for office, for the reasons given in the proposition. In connection with the third proposition no up-country votes were used, except the fourteen produced by Mr. S. Wright, of Poona, who had the same right to put them against the third as he had to throw them in favour of the first proposition. The third proposition your correspondent regards as very important. He says that the chairman and secretary are left to select members of the managing committee. The proceedings of the last meeting certainly do not support this statement. Besides the chairman, two directors were appointed at the meeting; but I challenge "Principles" to prove that they owe their appointments to the chairman or the secretary. On a proposition for the appointment of a gentleman at the head of a large Government establishment being brought forward and seconded, a proposition was made for the re-election of the retiring director, which was seconded by a subordinate of that gentleman. Now, it is well-known that this gentleman had not attended a single meeting of the Fund, and this probably is due to his being one of the most hard-worked members of the Secretariat establishments; but whatever the character or position of this gentleman might be, it is not surprising that without a word being said against his re-election, he was thrown overboard, and the original proposition carried by a majority of the votes of those present, not one of the mofussil votes being used. The other retiring director was unanimously re-elected, and I venture to say that none of the members of the managing committee could have influenced the voting in either case. The managing committee have no loaves and fishes to get. They give their services gratuitously, and deserve the thanks of the members of the Fund. I concur with your correspondent that it is desirable to secure independent men; but, as I have shown above, this is now secured. "Principles" has forgotten, too, that there is nothing in the rules to prevent members from giving notice to all subscribers, through the secretary, of the names of gentlemen proposed as members of the managing committee or office-bearers. With regard to the increase to the secretary's salary, I will only give the following facts which were placed before the meeting. When the secretary's salary was fixed at Rs. 100 (ten years ago) the number of subscribers was 273, pensioners 35, and members of the life assurance branch 21—total 320. The numbers on the day of the meeting were—subcribers 519, pensioners 87, and members of the L. A. Branch 54—total 660, or more than double the number ten years ago. The increase sanctioned is Rs. 50.

I now leave mofussil subscribers to judge for themselves whether "Principles" has placed before them a "plain unvarnished statement of facts," as he professes to give. For my part, I would prefer to be guided by better principles, and await the publication of the official report of the proceedings of the meeting.

JUSTICE.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA.

We may fairly hope to have a good number of medical women within ten years should the beginning be made now. A fair start can be made by putting a female class in charge of Miss Peechey in connection with the Cama Hospital, when ready. We should send for more lady teachers from England and America. Examinations at stated intervals should be held, and degrees given to duly qualified students. The establishment of a large female hospital in the city gives us peculiar advantages over the sister Presidencies in the matter, and enables us to set a good example.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

INCREASED ARMY EXPENDITURE.

If Lord Randolph Churchill and his colleagues are sincere in their belief that a complete and pacific arrangement has been made with Russia about the Indian frontier, we do not see why this country should be saddled with the enormous increase of expenditure in maintaining an additional army of 30,000 men. We are sure that all statesmen of note agree in the supposition that India is not able to bear the burden. The sudden increase in the Army, without any emergent necessity, indicates a hidden danger somewhere. Considering the rate of pay allowed to native soldiers, we are afraid the expenditure of two crores a year will give us very indifferent fighting *materiel*. Cannot the military authorities think of a native reserve force?—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

ENHANCEMENT OF TOWN DUTIES.

Russia's share in our supply of kerosine oil has made that article considerably cheaper than it used to be some time ago. This oil is so cheap, as compared to cocoanut oil or castor oil, that an imposition of one anna per gallon duty will not be felt. If more income be wanted one would suggest a tax on high-class drinks. The rich folks who indulge in the luxury of claret and champagne should not grudge to pay a quarter of a rupee more on their bottle. Another source of income is Chinese and European silk stuffs. The rich who use them will not feel the burden of half-an-anna per yard or so.—*Akhbare Soudagar.*

THE BORAH SANATORIUM.

The handsome buildings erected by Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy near the Churney-road station for the benefit of the Borah community are to be opened next week with great *éclat*. Mr. Adamji intends to invite his whole community to a feast on the occasion. The Moolajee, or chief priest of the Borahs, is to come down from Surat to take part in the ceremony.—*Satya Mitra.*

THE THAKORE OF MANSA.

The *Guzerati* publishes the following letter addressed by Colonel Wodehouse, the Political Agent, Mahi Kanthe, to the Thakore of Mausa:—

Camp Idor, Nov. 4, 1881.

My friend,—I have heard with much pain and regret from my assistant, Mr. Kennedy, that you have been suffering from a bad attack of *delirium tremens*, brought on by excessive drinking. You, with the education you have received, must well know that this is ruinous to both mind and body, and that it lowers you greatly in the eyes of political officers, and of your own subjects. Such conduct quite unfits you for the post of one holding the powers of a third-class Chief over some thousands of individuals. I must warn you, in the most distinct manner, that if such a thing is again reported to me, I shall communicate it to Government, who will doubtless take such notice as they may deem proper. I trust I may never again have to write to you on this disagreeable subject, but that this warning will be a sufficient hint to you to give up this bad habit of drinking, which, unless resisted now, is sure to gain on you and become permanent.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) Charles Wodehouse,
Political Agent Mahi Kantpa.

A MARBLE BUST.

We understand that Government have given permission for a bust of Mr. Pestonjee Cama to be placed in the Cama Hospital, and that some of the leading citizens of Bombay have taken the matter up.—*Kaisar-i-Hind.*

A NATIONAL INDIAN COMMITTEE.

What we most urgently need is the establishment of a central national committee to guide and direct our different political forces both here and in England. The committee should be formed on the basis of an elective franchise and be established at some central place, say Jubbulpore, to suit the convenience of members coming from the different provinces. It will do if the meetings of this committee be held quarterly or at least twice a year to discuss and settle a variety of national questions, and make proper representations to our rulers. It will be a sort of miniature Parliament, and though not established under the law, yet deriving its powers and the sanction of its existence from the people it will be legal for all purposes. Despotically governed as we are, we need not fear that the representations and decrees of such a national body will be utterly disregarded and let go unnoticed. Most of our rulers have been invariably of a condescending temperament, and whenever representations have been made to them they received due consideration at their hands. If there has been any want of proper agitation, it has been on our side; divided representation has unfortunately ended in the belief that it is only the educated natives who agitate, the mass having no interest whatever therein. The belief has been more or less an evil in our progress and requires removal. It is impossible to bring the mighty mass of the Indian humanity together on every occasion to consider every national question and hence the proposal of the selection and appointment of the national committee. Will our leaders therefore move in this direction and to realise a national Parliament? The elements are there; we need only a constructor worthy of the lofty task to raise a harmonious whole out of chaos. Will some body undertake the task to deserve the praise and the thanks of coming generations?—*Native Opinion.*

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT.

This learned and popular Judge of our High Court is about to take a short holiday trip to his native land. He well deserves the recess. People of all grades and denominations are agreed as to his great acquirements as a jurist and, lawyer and his qualifications as a Judge. His vast fund of general information has enabled him to handle intricate cases with such skill as to ensure the decision thereof generally acceptable to the parties immediately concerned and to the public at large. The manner in which he has acquitted himself in the discharge of his onerous duties ever since he began to adorn the bench of our High Court, has been satisfactory to the community. All classes of the people will now heartily wish him a pleasant voyage home and safe return to India with renovated health and best of spirits to resume his high office in Bombay.—*Bombay Chronicle.*

MR. DADABHOY NAOROJEE.

The *Dinbandhu* says:—We have learnt with great satisfaction that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has accepted the seat offered to him in the Local Legislative Council. This is as it should be and speaks volume in favor of Lord Reay's administration. Mr. Dadabhai is a veteran politician and will nicely represent the grievances of the people to Government. His conspicuous valuable services to the people are well known. We find no words sufficient to express our gratitude to Lord Reay for his happy and choice selection. We only hope that Mr. Dadabhai will live long to enjoy the distinction worthily conferred upon him. We thank God for fulfilling our desire to see Mr. Dadabhai, who is truly an impartial and benevolent gentleman, with the worthy prefix "Honorable."

Says *Native Opinion*:—According to the *Bombay Gazette* Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee has accepted the offer of a seat on the local Legislature about to be vacated by Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhai, Bart. The selection reflects high credit upon the Government of Lord Reay who has been most happy in all the appointments he has made to the Council since his assumption of the reigns of our presidential government. As we said in our last Mr. Dadabhai was passed over not because he was not known to previous Governments but because he was not after their mind. And since what was denied to him has been brought about by Lord Reay it comes all the more gracefully. We may not hesitate to say that Mr. Dadabhai will prove an accession to the enlightened Government of Lord Reay.

The *Indian Spectator*, speaking of the appointment, says:—But to the public and to the Government his (Mr. Dadabhoy's) appointment will be something like a god-send just now, when some very important measures are under the consideration of the Legislative Council of Bombay. The Government of Lord Reay deservess credit for having so readily acceded to the wishes of the people.

The *Bombay Chronicle* says:—It would be superfluous to say that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji will make a very good member of the local Legislative Council representing not merely the Parsees but the whole of the native community. He is trusted by the people of this Presidency and those beyond it, as one of the leading natives eminently qualified to represent their wants and wishes to the Government and to promote their interests in the Councils of the State. Lord Reay has made a very good choice again for a member of his Council, and it will prove of much advantage both to the Government and the public.

THE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

Native Opinion remarks:—We have thank our local contemporary of the *Gazette* for the valuable and timely suggestion it makes about postponing the holding of the competitive examination for a few years by way of curtailment of the lavish expenditure upon the heaven-born service. The complaint of block in promotion is not new. Like our famine cycles it has been recurring in every province and ought to have caught the attention of Government long ago. But the position of the Civil Service in the machinery of our administration is peculiar; the members are the actual administrators of country; they are the advisers of Government and have powerful advocates in Parliament to ventilate and promote their interests.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Sept. 5.—The barometer has fallen very slightly in North Bengal, but has risen elsewhere, considerably in the North-Western Punjab. The storm centre is still near Bhagulpore. The rainfall has been heavier in North Bengal, and light general showers have fallen in the rest of Bengal. There has been moderate rain in the western parts of the North-West Provinces and in the adjacent districts of the Punjab. There has been light rain on the western coast. Other parts of India are without rain. Rain to-day:—Mozufferpore, 9 inches; Chittagong, 11 inches; Gya, 2½ inches; Roorkee and Sibsagar, 2 inches; Hazaribagh and Diamond Island, 1½ inches; Sialkot, Patna, Bhagulpore, 1 inch. Previously:—Dinagepore and Nani Tal, 2 inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.		Fort. Esplanade. In. cts.		In. cts.		Byculla. In. cts.	
Previously registered.	52	70	55	14	55	33	58	80
Sept. 4, Friday	0	2	....		......		....	
„ 5, Saturday	0	41	0	56	0	68	0	40
„ 6, Sunday	....		0	10	0	10	0	17
Total	53	13	55	80	56	11	59	37
Corresponding date last year	55	72	64	56	61	30	61	03

THE FOREIGN LAND TRADE OF INDIA.

A short time back we reviewed the figures of the frontier trade of India, for the first month of the current year. We have now the totals before us for the two months ended 31st May last. It may possibly be looking far afield at present to look forward too sanguinely to these outlets for Indian manufactures and productions; but even with the comparatively little which has been done as yet in the direction of improved means of inter-communication with the border States, there has been a steady growth year by year in the extent of the totals registered. This is especially marked in the case of the "trans-frontier by rail" export trade, and is suggestive of what may follow when the populations of other trans-frontier territories can be reached with equal facilities of transport. As it is, the road of the chief neighbouring States is in many instances almost impracticable for the transit of light merchandise, and quite so for heavy goods. For the two months of the current official year ended May last, as compared with the corresponding period of 1884, the totals contrast favourably—especially in the case of the exports.

The totals are:—

2 months.	1884. Rs.	1885. Rs.	+	or—1885. Rs.
Exports	1,03,55,167	1,45,75,438	+	42,20,271
Imports	82,51,675	87,96,151	+	5,44,476
Grand Total	1,86,06,842	2,33,71,589	+	47,64,747
Balance of Trade	21,03,492	57,79,287	+	36,75,795

That is an increase for the two months on the comparative trade account, general total, of Rs. 47,64,747.

It is, however, to the figures of Indian-manufactured tea embodied in this trans-frontier return that our attention will be steadily directed, for when once the Indian leaf obtains a footing a large outlet will have been secured. The figures of both Indian and China manufactured tea are given in the following table of the exports:—

2 months' Exports.	1884. lbs.	1885. lbs.	+	or—1885. lbs.
Indian Tea	17,920	72,1?8	+	51,298
China Tea	1,344	10,116	+	9,372

The general increase of export of Indian Tea is so far satisfactory, but as a percentage result it does not look as favourable as the increase for the two months in the foreign article.—*Indian Daily News.*

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY A EUROPEAN.

At the Madras Town Police Court, on the 1st inst., before Mr. P. D. Shaw, the case in which Mr. John Sylk, of Ootacamund, was charged by Mr. Alfred Champion, Solicitor, of Madras, with criminal breach of trust in respect of the sum of Rs. 2,500, was called on. Mr. Willie Grant, instructed by Mr. Robert Grant, appeared on behalf of Mr. Sylk. The following is the information sworn to by Mr. Champion, on the 8th ultimo, before Mr. Mir Answer-ud-din Saib Bahadur, which states the cause of complaint:—"Mr. John Sylk came to my office, and requested me to get him a loan of Rs. 2,500. I obtained the money from a client of mine, Mr. W. J. Eales. Mr. Sylk produced to him a sale deed, in his name, of some cinchona land in the Mysore territories, which he offered to deposit as a security for the loan. On the 8th and 9th March last Mr. Sylk came to my office to complete the transaction. I then asked him if there were any other title-deeds of property, and whether the property was unencumbered. Mr. Sylk informed me that he had borrowed a small sum of money from a client of Mr. Philip Smith at Ootacamund, and that he had given him the documents relating to this property, and that he was borrowing this money from me for the express purpose of paying off Mr. Smith's client and other purposes. I informed Mr. Sylk that I could not lend him the money, when he said, 'Give me the money; I will go to-morrow, straight to Ootacamund, see Mr. Smith, redeem the documents from him, and send them to you.' I then said that it was on the express understanding, in the first place, that he was to pay off Mr. Smith's client, and send the documents to me, that I would advance him the money, and not otherwise. Mr. Sylk agreed to use the money for this purpose, and on that understanding I gave him a cheque for Rs. 2,525-8-0, and took from him a promissory note for Rs. 2,700, payable three months after date, and I also took the sale deed of the property. Not hearing from Mr. Sylk as promised, I wrote on the 20th March for the documents, but up to this date I have not received the same, but have been put off by vain excuses. From information received I believe that Mr. Sylk has not paid off Mr. Smith's client, nor has he attempted to redeem the documents given to Mr. Smith. I charge the said Mr. John Sylk with criminal breach of trust."

Mr. Champion and Mr. Philip Smith were examined, and their evidence bore out the facts as above given. Mr. Willie Grant contended that the contract was between Mr. Sylk and Mr. Eales, and that Mr. Champion had merely applied for the money as the solicitor of Mr. Sylk, for which he had deducted the sum of Rs. 51 as his costs. The wrong prosecutor, Mr. Grant submitted, had put the case before his worship. Mr. Eales, who was the proper party to come forward, had not done so. Mr. Champion was more appropriate as a witness than as a prosecutor. That was the view of the case which Mr. Grant asked his worship to take. Mr. Champion did not represent Mr. Eales. The person who was really interested and aggrieved should come forward and prosecute. His worship, however, ruled against Mr. Grant, and proceeded with the case.

Mr. Grant urged, on behalf of the defence, that Mr. Sylk, being in want of money, came down to Madras about the beginning of March. Among other people, he saw Mr. Champion and enquired of him if he could arrange to get him a loan of Rs. 2,500. Mr. Champion promised to see about it and asked Mr. Sylk to call again. He did so, and Mr. Champion informed him that he could arrange for a loan. Mr. Champion enquired if Mr. Sylk could furnish security. Mr. Sylk intimated that he could, but not just then as the property he was willing to mortgage was already mortgaged to Mr. Smith for Rs. 2,000; and that he would soon redeem the mortgage. Mr. Champion then informed Mr. Sylk that he had arranged for the loan for three months, at the end of which time, if Mr. Sylk could not discharge the debt he would have to deposit the title-deeds then under mortgage to Mr. Smith. To this Mr. Sylk agreed, and said that he would, before the three months, be in a position either to repay the money or deposit the deeds which were with Mr. Smith. Mr. Sylk at the same time handed to Mr Champion the sale certificate of the property. On the 9th March Mr. Sylk executed a promissory note (filed in Court). On that day Mr Champion suggested to Mr Sylk to write a letter addressed to him, purporting to be an application for the loan required. Mr Sylk assented, and under Mr Champion's dictation, wrote a letter fully believing at the time that he would shortly thereafter be in a position to pay Mr. Smith or Mr Champion. He offered to deposit with Mr Champion the title deeds that were then with Mr Smith. Mr Champion intimated that if the security were given, Mr Eales would have no objection to renewing the loan. At the time Mr Sylk received the loan from Mr Champion, he was expecting various other monies amounting to about Rs. 6,000, and the loan of a considerable sum from Mr Murray and Mrs Mergler of Bangalore. This loan was intended to cover all the debts due by Mr. Sylk. Mr Sylk got the money from Mr Champion by cheque on the Agra Bank, and proceeded to Bangalore, where he remained for three or four days, during which time he placed himself in communication with his mother, of whom he enquired whether his native partners had paid the amount due. While at Bangalore, Mr Sylk was called away to the Wynaad, to which place he proceeded, fully expecting to receive the money due to him by two of his partners and also the loan from either Mr. Murray or Mrs. Mergler. Mr Sylk applied the monies received by him from Mr Champion, on his estate. Mr. Sylk's partners delayed payment, and the loan from either Mr. Murray or Mrs Mergler was being negociated. Whilst at Wynaad, Mr Sylk received a letter from Mr Champion, to which Mr Sylk replied that he would arrange with Mr Smith on arrival at Ooty. Mr. Sylk fully believed he would be in a position to pay off the money due to Mr Smith, from the monies he expected. He did not apprehend any serious consequences. Mr. Sylk was possessed of landed property valued at Rs. 50,000, and his liabilities amounted to about half that sum.

After the examination of Mr. Champion and Mr Smith, the case was adjourned till 31st ult., when the further hearing was resumed.

Mr. Smith was cross-examined. He said that he knew the defendant before 1878 as a friend. Mr. John Sylk was always supposed to be a good man. He always lived respectably and in credit. If it had not been so, witness would not have induced Miss Gregory to lend him the money. He mortgaged the property in Mysore as security for the loan borrowed from Miss Gregory. Witness believed that defendant would settle up all his debts honorably. He had never known him to do a dishonest act. The documents deposited by the defendant on his executing the mortgage on the Mysore property to Miss Gregory were letters of correspondence that had passed between defendant and the revenue authorities in Mysore with reference to the purchase of the Mysore property; nothing more. Defendant's property in Mysore consisted of 100 acres, and was worth from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000.

Mr. Willie Grant, addressing his worship, said that Mr. Sylk was a young gentleman with a certain amount of property at his back. Could it be said that a gentleman of his position would have any any criminal intention of cheating? What were the title deeds he had promised to redeem from Mr. Smith—they were a myth: nothing but letters of correspondence. Further it was not likely that the money had been limited and restricted for the purpose of paying off Mr. Smith. This was a case in which Mr. Champion, the prosecutor, had said that if he had known the facts and the explanation earlier, he should not have made the present complaint. Under such circumstances, Mr. Grant submitted that the Court would not press the charge. All the circumstances of the case pointed to the fact that at the time of making the loan, Mr. Champion did not believe that Mr. Sylk was attempting to deceive him, and the essence of cheating was that such intention should exist at the time of the loan. Mr. Champion might possibly be mistaken as to what exactly took place, and Mr. Grant's client's mouth was shut on that point. No case of cheating had been made out. Mr. Grant trusted that his worship would give the accused the benefit of the doubt, and allow the case to drop.

Mr. Champion was next cross-examined by Mr. Grant. He said that he had instituted these proceedings under instructions from Mr. Eales. At the time of dealing with him, Mr. Champion had no idea that Mr. Sylk intended to deceive him. He believed his representations. Defendant told him he wanted the money partly to pay off Mr. Smith and partly for other purposes. Witness did not ask him, and he did not tell him how much defendant owed Mr. Smith. Defendant told him there was a mortgage bond, with Mr. Smith and a few papers. These he promised to redeem. Mr. Sylk asked witness if, supposing he was not able to meet the bond when it fell due, in its entirety, there would be any difficulty in renewing a portion of it. After the bill fell due Mr. Sylk wrote to him, offering to pay half the amount and asking that the note be renewed for the remaining half. Mr. Champion wrote back asking for double interest for balance (*i.e.* 36 per cent.) Defendant did not answer the letter nor did he pay half of the amount of the loan.

His worship said that Mr. Grant had left him in an uncomfortable position. He really did not know what to do. He did not know what the explanation of the matter was.

Mr. Grant said they had all agreed to get out of this unpleasant position. Mr. Sylk was in expectation of getting money from Mysore, with which he thought he would pay off Mr. Smith.

His worship said that no explanation had been given as to why the defendant did not go straight to Ootacamund, as he said he would. Mr. Grant replied that the conduct of the defendant, continuing from March, was that of an honest man. When the defendant got his money he had the notion that he could use it for any purpose during the three months he was allowed to have it.

His worship said that even after Mr. Champion's cross-examination, his mind had not been altered in the least in favour of the defence. He could not understand what explanation had been offered by Mr. Sylk that had satisfied Mr. Champion so that the latter was not inclined to press the charge.

Mr. Grant made a few remarks which did not seem to satisfy his worship, who then proceeded to frame a charge of cheating against Mr. Sylk, to which the latter pleaded not guilty. Mr. Grant then asked for time to bring down his witnesses, and said he could not be ready till the 14th instant.

His worship accordingly adjourned the case to 14th instant.

BENGAL.

Disastrous Floods.—The crop and weather report for the Midnapore District, for the week ended on the 29th August, states that there have been disastrous floods in the Ghatal and sudder-sub-divisions, and the crops have been much damaged. In the Hooghly District, many houses have been injured by the heavy rain. In the Howrah District much damage has been done to the crops, especially in the south and west, by the floods. The extent of the damage cannot be ascertained till the floods subside. In the Moorshedabad District, also, much damage has been caused by heavy rain and floods, which have breached the Bhagirutti embankment at Lolitakuri.

Presidency Magistrates.—The Lieutenant-Governor has accepted the resignation tendered by the undermentioned gentlemen of their appointments of Presidency Magistrates for the town of Calcutta:—Mr. A. A. Apcar, Mr. E. Hickie, Maharajah Narendra Krishna, Rajah Surendra Mohun Tagore, C.I.E., the Hon. Durga Churn Law, C.I.E., Koomar Debendro Mullick, and Babu Protab Chundra Ghose. And the undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Presidency Magistrates:—Mr. A. H. Wallis, Mr. C. F. Larmour, Mr. E. F. Longley, Babu Juggernath Khannah, Babu Nittolall Mullick, Babu Issur Chunder Mitter, Babu Khisto Chunder Roy, Moulvie Seraja-ul-Islam, and Moulvie Kabir-ud-din Ahmed, Khan Bahadur.

A Strange Circumstance.—A strange circumstance is reported from Vizianagram. Some time ago the Maharaja decided on raising a cavalry corps of 300 men, whose services he offered to the Government of India when it was reported that troops would have to be sent to the frontier. The regiment was commanded by Mr. Gill, who was last cold weather up in Calcutta trying to purchase mounts for the cavalry, but without much success, as his prices were below the ideas of the Australian dealers. The regiment, however, appears to have been raised, and about the beginning of August last Mr. Gill went to Madras on leave. Soon after his departure, the Maharaja, for some unexplained reason, decided to disband the regiment, which was done. The men, however, were dissatisfied at this treatment, and mobbed the Maharaja and his Dewan in the Palace. Fortunately they were without arms, and the police were soon able to disperse them before anything serious happened.

Lawlessness in Calcutta.—Giri Babu's Lane, off Bow Bazar Street, was last Saturday night (10 o'clock) the scene of considerable excitement for some hours, causing the respectable inhabitants, located therein, no little anxiety for the safety of their lives and properties. On enquiry it was ascertained that a European had been waylaid, entrapped into a dark corner, knocked down by a blow from a club, robbed of a pocket book, containing Rs. 40 in notes, and left to the mercies of the passers-by, very few of whom attempt to pass that way after 9 p. m. Scarcely had the commotion been over, this affair subsided, when an alarm was raised that another European had been knocked down near the same spot and in the same manner, robbed of his watch, sustaining a wound on his head which bled profusely. In the first case, the assailants, two in number, are known to the Police as budmashes of the worst type, who live by acts of violence and lawlessness, and belong to a gang, the majority of whom are now undergoing incarceration for various offences against the laws of the land. Strange to say, that throughout these proceedings, not a single Policeman, European or Native, was to be seen. The assistance of the Chokidar of the beat was sought, but this gentleman intentionally or otherwise, refused to put in appearance on the ground that he was otherwise engaged, when, in point of fact, he was listlesly promenading a part of his beat where his services were least needed. So much for our police. If acts of so atrocious a nature can be perpetrated in the city, with impunity, what must be the condition of the suburbs? Why is not a European officer told off for duty in this lane, which has the reputation of being the "nest of reputed thieves and bad characters"? It was not long ago that the respectable residents of this lane petitioned the Deputy Commissioner against this class of men infesting the neighbourhood, and the unsafe state of the lane, soliciting greater Police supervision, but without the desired effect; things have been going on from bad to worse, and will continue to do so, till perhaps a murder or two some day will point to the necessity of extreme measures being adopted. But is not prevention better than cure? Things are coming to a pretty pass down this lane.—*Mirror.*

FANCY DRESS BALL AT SECUNDERABAD.

The colonels and officers of the 77th Regiment gave a Fancy Dress Ball in their mess-house on the 30th August, about two hundred guests being present. A correspondent of the *Madras Mail*, in describing the entertainment, says that the decorations were in the most perfect taste. The Ball Room was laid out with flags of every variety, trophies of arms, stars of weapons and shields, with parterres of tropical plants, including rare roses, crotons of various colours and luxurious ferns. The grounds were lighted with Chinese lanterns, giving a very fairy-like aspect to the scene. One special feature in the decorations was an enormous block of ice, standing in front of the entrance to the supper tents; it stood over eight feet in height and four in diameter, and was covered at the base with ferns. It had a most pretty and cooling effect. There were three refreshment bars, one inside the mess-house, and two in the tents outside. At each of these the tea and coffee department was superintended by very pretty bar-maids, dressed in black and white aprons, and sweet little mob caps, decorated with red and yellow bows, the colours of the Regiment. At first I began to think that these enterprising gentlemen, Messrs. Spiers and Pond, were trying a new species of advertisement, by sending out some of their prettiest young ladies to Secunderabad, but I subsequently found out they were the wives of non-commissioned officers in the Regiment. The guests had all arrived by 10-30, and the ball was opened by a fancy quadrille. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until one o'clock, when the summons sounded for supper, and the curtains were thrown open, displaying the supper tents.

The tables were tastefully decorated with flowers, enhanced by a magnificent display of Regimental plate. It would be impossible to give more than a general description of the costumes. For variety and richness, I have never seen a better representation of a Fancy Ball. H. H. the Nizam was unavoidably absent, but he was represented by some of the nobility in their handsome dresses. The Resident, with his officers, was in full court costume. The two Generals were in full uniform with their order, both wearing the Cross so coveted by every soldier. To furnish a description of all the gentlemen of the past century, fox-hunters, jockeys, Parsees, Arab Chiefs, Hussars, sailors, knights of every variety, cooks, &c., would be tedious. I especially noticed Garibaldi Redivivus, the Doge of Venice, an excellent advertisement of Savile's Towels, Little Boy Blue and Baby, the Knave of Hearts, Bold Robin Hood, the melancholy Jacques. Old Noah straight from the Ark, two excellent Harlequins resplendent in tinsel and supple as whips, a Bushranger, two amusing Devils, a gloomy Executioner, and our dear old friend the Clown, a fellow of infinite mirth, ready wit, and keen humour. The chéf de cuisine with his cordon blue, was smiting and, we must presume, satisfied with his part of the entertainment. And two for the pleasant task of describing some of the ladies' costumes. Two pairs of pink and white china were exquisitely dainty and lovely; two quite contrary Maries were in good humour with their swains; a very pretty Zingara was telling fortunes; two Sicilian girls were correct in costume and handsome in appearance; Portia was prepared with her brief; Girton College supplied a very charming representative. There was a sweet and piquante White Rose; a Witch was most bewitching; two Monte Carlos were faultless in dress, and dangerously attractive; the fair daughter of Erin, with her lovely hair and just a taste of the brogue; pretty Juliet, with her smiles and fascination; gentle Esmaralda and her goat: the Morning Star fresh and fair; Night with her crescent; pretty and welcome Five o'clock tea; the bright Hornet with her twinkling feet; two very handsome Court ladies; a Japanese lady, with fans and butterflies; La Fille du Regiment; a Zouave Vivandiere; Little Bo Peep, who was anything but disconsolate; and a host of others, appropriate in costume, formed a lively and very varying scene. The fine band of the Regiment played a succession of selected dance music in perfect taste and time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, September 4.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·744
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·8
Dew Point	73·9
Relative humidity of Air	·792
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·2
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	305
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	0·36
„ „ year	52·72
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th Sept.	0·41

* From midnight to midnight.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In Skin Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Rose Medical Officer of Health, Bloomsbury, writes:—"In Pulmonary Consumption, in Scrofulous Affections, and in the various Diseases of the Skin associated with the strumous taint, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is very efficacious in improving nutrition and tone, restoring plumpness to the fatty tissue and a bright colour to the skin very rapidly. The use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is quite indispensable in the more obstinate and degenerative forms of Skin Disease."—Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn London

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Badsworth, 1,304 tons, Captain C. King, sailed yesterday for Hull with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Delhi, 1,293 tons, Captain, W. Wight, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Lord Lansdowne, 1,815 tons, Captain C. H. Baskfell, sailed yesterday for Hull with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Victory, 1,845 tons, Captain S. Elcoate, sailed on Saturday last for Havre via Canal, with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Horn Head, 1,647 tons, Captain M. R. Thompson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from New York (18th July, with a cargo of 37,000 cases kerosine oil.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Sirsa, 1,691 tons, Captain Whittard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (17th Aug.) with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers from Colombo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Euphrates, 500 tons, Captain Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (3rd inst) with a general cargo, Captain Barclay as first class, one native, inspector as second class and 22 deck passengers.

The B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Calder, 400 tons, Captain T. Hughes, sails to-day for Bussorah with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mahomed Akbar and Moossabhoy Abdoolabhoy as first class and 166 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Assyria, 969 tons, Captain Macfarlane, sails to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Bachelder, Inspec. T. Mowranjee, Mahomed Baker, and 63 deck passengers.

The Hall Line steam-ship Werneth Hall, 2,690 tons, T. Collins, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool (4th Aug.) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—General Browne, Miss C. Browne, Miss T. Browne, Mrs. Dyce and one nurse.

The Anchor steamer America arrived in Bombay on Saturday from Liverpool with the following passengers:—Captain M. Martin, Rev. H. Goldknath, Mr. Wm. Ross, Mrs. F. Raper, Miss Maud Raper, Master H. Raper, Mrs. Barton, and Mrs. Thomson.

DEPARTURE OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O. Co's steam-ship Rohilla, 2,251 tons, Captain W. Barratt, sailed on Saturday last for China, etc., with Australian and China Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr. T Sharp, Dr. T Henderson, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall, Hussin Mahomed, Ram Nerang, Mr. Marcel Certain, and Mr. R. Popkiss. For Hongkong:—Joosub Goolam Hoossein and Mr. Ezekiel and son. For Shangai:—Baboo Sarat Chunderdas. For Adelaide:—Mr. De Souza and Walab Devoo. For Melbourne:—Mr. W. Home, Mr. Toon, and Mr. R. H. Reade. For Sydney:—Mr. R. R. Manner and Mr. D. Gormen.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
5	Wernoth Hall (s)	Collins	Liverpool, Aug. 4.
	America (s)	Read	Liverpool, Aug. 8.
	Horn Head (s)	Thompson	New York, July 18.
6	Euphrates (s)	Stewart	Kurrachee, Sept. 3.
	Sirsa (s)	Whittard	Calcutta, Aug. 17.
	Manydown	Thomas	Newport, May 18.
	Flemstra (s)	Grieves	North Shields, Aug 5
	Timavo (s)	Volani	Trieste, Aug. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
5	Rohilla (s)	Barratt	China, &c.
	Boynton	James	Colombo.
	Victory (s)	Elcoate	Havre.
	Delhi (s)	Wright	Antwerp.
6	L. Lansdowne (s)	Baskfell	Hull.
	Badsworth (s)	King	Hull.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday last:—

Steamer Assyria, Macfarlane, for Bussorah.
„ Calder, Hughes, for Bussorah.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Khandalla, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Nederland en Orange, for Jedda, Houdeida, and Aden.

DAILY IMPORTS.—Sept. 5.

From Glasgow.

Clan Manroe s—10 bales printing paper, Ramjeedas Luckmondass.
Clan Buchanan s—27 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

From London.

Patna s—45 cases matches, Abdulally Shaik Adam; 5 cases gold papers, Sk A Sk Dawood; 75 cases matches, Abdulally Ebrahim.
Rohilla s—100 boxes candles, 31 cases oilmanstores and 5 cases glassware and medicine other sorts, Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co; 55 cases oilmanstores, Essoofally Sumoodeen; 8 cases provisions and 2 cases hams, J J de Souza; 4 packages medicines, 2 cases cheese, 2 cases confectionery, and 44 cases provisions, H V a Jackeria; 3 cases hams, 3 cases bacon, 6 cases cheese, 3 cases oilmanstores, and 1 case perfumery, Cowasjee Nowrojee Patel, 22 cases sewing machines, C Zerrenner and Co; 2 cases sherry and 11 cases Spanish port, Bodger, Warburton and Co.
Teheran s—5 packages earthenware, Shroff Brother; 5 cases bacon, Barton and Co.
Henzada s—8 cases eau-de-cologne Tayebjee and Co.

From Marseilles.

China s—1 cask claret, J R Weber.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Sept. 5.

For Liverpool.

Clan Buchanan s—97 bales cotton, M Canjee; 150 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee; 4,000 cwts wheat, Pelly and Co; 220 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Bengore Head s—125 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, L Cullianjee.
Roxourgh s—115 bales wool, G Toolseedass.

For London.

Highfield s—18 cwts gum, H Purdhan; 7 bales woollen and cotton carpets, W Laljee; 112 cwts gum, M Alanna.
Parramatta s—3,999 cwts linseed and 4,003 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 5½ cwts ivory, Mahomedjee Hajee Adamjee; 119 cwts gum, Sir Charles Forbes; 80 cwts gum, Ramjee Bhavanjee; 57½ cwts nutmeg, Lalljee Soorjee; 26 bales skins, Esmal Ganujee; 9 bales skins, S Ramajanally; 22 bales skins, S Moloobhoy.

For Genoa.

Prince Llewllyn s—900 cwts wheat, F Masothi and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, E Spinners and Co.

For Antwerp.

Delhi s—1,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 530 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

For Hull.

Lord Lansdowne s—2,008 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Constantinople.

Elektra s—960 lbs. China tea, E S Obadia.

For Venice.

Elektra s—100 bales cotton, Nursey Gella; 100 bales cotton, Dajabhoy Cullianjee; 2 cases peacock feathers, M Mandolfo and Co.

For Humberg.

Parramatta s—14½ cwts ivory, A Blascheck.

For Suez.

Elektra s—45 cwts drugs, J Isphan.
Parramatta s—15 cwts pepper, Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdool; 1,300 lbs silk, E L Moolchund.

For Marseilles.

King's Cross s—2,000 cwts wheat, L Poonsee.

For Shanghai.

Rohilla s—5 chests opium, K Hurmookrai.

HIGH COURT.—September 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

232-82—J C Cama—Haji Mahomed bin Haji Ahmed vs Aishabai and others—Payne, G and S.
215-84—Payne, G and S—Bezonji Eduljee Soonawaa vs Pestonjee Dinshaw—Khunderao, M.
3-83—Little, S, F and N—Ookerda Poonsey and another vs The steam-ship "Savitri"—Chalk and W.—(Admiralty suit.)
307-81—Little, S, F and N—Sha Welljee Natha vs Lalljee Kessowjee and another—Macfarlane and E.
64-81—Thakurdas and D—The New Piece-goods Bazaar Co. vs Kessowjee Hemraj and others—Little, S, F and N.
140-84—Little, S, F and N—Luckmidas Khimjee and others vs Shaik Essa bin Khalifa and others—Payne, G and S.
79-81—Ardesir and H—Dorabji Nanabhai Wadia vs Ruttonji Cursetji Wadia and others—Craigie, L and O,

For final hearing on Commissioner's report.

603-77—Little, S, F and N—Ruttonji Dossabhoy Baxterna vs Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Baxterna—Payne, G & S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

Undefended New Long Causes.

235-85—Tyabjee and D—Nursoo Dhurmajee vs Irappa Shivoo.
257-85—In person-(a pauper)—Hoosein Khanalla Bavakhan valad Ebrahim Khan vs Dawoodkhan valad Ebrahim Khan and others.
267-85—Craigie, L and O—Motichund Hurruckchund vs Fukeerchund Motichund.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

233-85—Tyabjee and D—Gungadas Toolseydas vs Walljee Dharsee—Hore, C and B.
237-85—Little, S, F and N—Shamrahoo and another vs Mukhi Ladak Hajee Mahomed.
250-85—Payne, G and S—Andrew Morton vs Lt-Col A F Dobbs—Macfarlane and E.
253-85—Payne, G and S—Veerbai vs Bharmull Bhojraj and others—Hore, C and B.
152-81—Tyabjee and D—Jetha Bhima and others vs Janardhan Wassudew—Winter and B.
151-81—Tyabjee and D—Hurnath Roopajee and others vs Janardhan Wassudew—Winter and B.
90-85—Payne, G and S—The Hon F L Latham vs David Harim Davekur and others—Tobin and R.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

84-76—Shamrao, P—Hurryshunker Balorushna and another vs Crustnarao Rughunath and others—Bomanjee and H, Tyabjee and D, and in person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

122-80—Ardaseer and H—The New Alexandra S and W Co, vs Vadilal Sakurchund and others—Jefferson, B and D.—Part heard.
50-81—Jefferson, B and D—Ramji Sittiba, vs Rahimtoola Bhaijibhai—Macfarlane and E.
150-85—Balkrishna and B—(For pauper)—Bhaskar Mahadeo, vs Gungabai—Shamrao, P.
206-85—Craigie, L and O—James Bevis and others, vs. Khetsey Kheasey and others—Macfarlane and E.
185-85—Shamrao, P—Haridas Korjee vs Gangjee Lukhmidas—Muljee, B B.
93-81—Tyabjee and D—Soolemanjee Essajee vs Bodul Dossajee—Payne, G and S.

INSURANCES.

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